

Karachi female lawyers stage protest

LAHORE, Pakistan (R) — Police used batons and tear gas Saturday to break up a demonstration by about 200 women lawyers protesting against proposed changes in the law of evidence, including making the testimony of one man equal to that of two women. Witnesses said about 20 women were slightly injured and 30 briefly detained by the police when the lawyers tried to march to the Lahore High Court to present a list of grievances. Women police, who had been supervising the demonstration, were joined by several truckloads of male riot police who charged into the demonstrators after a salvo of tear gas was fired. The lawyers replied with a hail of stones and for several minutes they wrestled with police.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جريدة سياسية مستقلة تصدرها مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"



Soviets to strengthen Syria

WASHINGTON (R) — The Washington Post reported Saturday that the Soviet Union was doubling the number of its uniformed military personnel in Syria to help the country strengthen its air defence system. The newspaper said it had learned this from diplomatic sources in Syria. It said the Soviet Union was sending up to 1,000 troops to help Syria operate the new SA3 long-distance surface-to-air missiles being given to Syria. It said the SA3s, which the Soviet Union was said never to have supplied previously to another country, would give the Syrians the range needed to hit high-flying Israeli reconnaissance and airborne control aircraft which disrupted Syrian air defences last June.

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Egyptian observer leaves for Algiers

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian left-wing opposition leader Khaled Mohieddin left Saturday to observe Palestine National Council (PNC) meetings in Algiers. Mr. Mohieddin, head of the Unionist Progressive Party, said he would back Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) efforts to confront the "Israeli aggression."

Soviet official at U.N. defects

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A Soviet official in the United Nations secretariat has asked for political asylum in the United States, a U.N. spokesman said Saturday. The man was named as Vladimir Yakimetz, employed in the programme planning section of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. He served previously in the U.N. as a translator and was said to be on his second secondment to the secretariat from the Soviet government service. No further details were immediately available.

Blizzard hits eastern U.S.

NEW YORK (R) — Several eastern states were hit Saturday by heavy snowfalls left by a blizzard that roared up the U.S. Atlantic coast, closing down all major airports from Washington to New York. Road conditions were made treacherous by strong winds that caused snow drifts up to 1.2 metres deep. In the New York City area motorists were stranded on highways as they tried to leave the city. Police had to rescue some of them and take them to police stations for shelter. The blizzard, which began Friday, was the region's worst storm of the winter. Lightning and thunder accompanied the snowfall, which created traffic jams on bridges and tunnels connecting the city's five boroughs.

Indian opposition leader withdraws resignation

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian opposition leader Atal Bihari Vajpayee Saturday withdrew his resignation as president of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), submitted after a heavy defeat in Delhi local elections last week. BJP Vice-President Ram Jethmalani said the party's national executive turned down Mr. Vajpayee's request to resign and that he president "succumbed to the unanimous will of the executive and withdrew his resignation."

Masked men rob \$8 million jewelry

MIAMI, Florida (Agencies) — Two masked and armed men got away with gold bullion and jewels valued at between \$6 and \$9 million after they raided a jewelry store, police revealed Friday. Under cover of a violent storm on Thursday night the two men forced their way into a wholesale jewelry store and forced its owner to open his safe. Police said that the safe was not yet open but it yielded well over \$8 million—the amount of a record jewel raid in the area in March, 1980.

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American envoy, Wazzan hold talks Habib briefs Beirut on latest U.S. ideas for Israeli pullout

BEIRUT (R) — American special Middle East envoy Philip Habib Saturday discussed latest U.S. ideas for speeding up talks on withdrawing Israeli forces from Lebanon with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan.

Mr. Wazzan told reporters: "Habib put us in the picture about the new moves he will undertake next week in Israel, so as to follow up matters."

He confirmed that Mr. Habib had new ideas for the negotiations but did not say what they were. "We are concerned that these ideas be linked to the general and complete withdrawals on which we insist," Mr. Wazzan said.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem said two days ago the latest U.S. proposals were close to Lebanese thinking and did not infringe Lebanese sovereignty, but

Mr. Wazzan told reporters: "Habib put us in the picture about the new moves he will undertake next week in Israel, so as to follow up matters."

Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem said two days ago the latest U.S. proposals were close to Lebanese thinking and did not infringe Lebanese sovereignty, but

15th round will be held this Monday in Khalde, south of Beirut. Mr. Habib arrived Friday from Israel and immediately met President Amin Gemayel.

He was to meet Mr. Salem later Saturday, state-run Beirut Radio said.

Among topics he discussed with Mr. Wazzan was the security situation in areas occupied by Israeli forces, including South Lebanon and the Shouf Mountains south-east of Beirut, the radio said.

There have been clashes in the Shouf Mountains for several months between Lebanese Christians and Druze Muslims.

Earlier this week Israel mediated a truce between the combatants, which has held uneasily.

Mr. Salem Saturday called in the ambassadors of Iraq, Kuwait, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Algeria, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, North Yemen and South Yemen to brief them on the talks with Israel.

U.S. hopes Jordan, PLO will join Reagan initiative

WASHINGTON (A.P.) — Senior U.S. officials hope Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will take advantage of the resignation of Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon to join U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace initiative, whether or not Israeli troops remain in Lebanon.

"The key question for the Arabs is the peace process," said a senior official, who insisted on anonymity. "We certainly should have the Arabs making their declarations in the next couple of months."

Baghdad parades Iranian Amara front captives

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq paraded hundreds of Iranian prisoners of war through Baghdad streets Saturday and said they were captives taken in the latest flare-up in the Gulf war.

It was the first such parade held in Baghdad since the war began in September 1980.

Some 100 army trucks, with about 10 men in each, carried the prisoners slowly through the main streets of Baghdad.

Flag-waving crowds sang patriotic songs and chanted slogans denouncing Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Some people carried portraits of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

Last Sunday Iran announced its "final offensive" of the war and later said this had entered a second phase.

On Thursday morning Iraq said it had destroyed an attacking Iranian force which overran its forward perimeter in the Shub sector, east of the Misan provincial capital of Amara.

No heavy fighting has been reported from the front since both sides reported Thursday morning's battle.

Reuters correspondent Nicholas Moore was among the first Western correspondents taken to the Shub sector Friday, 24 hours after the fighting, and was shown Iranian corpses and wrecked tanks behind the Iraqi forward lines.

Correspondents were then driven back to Amara to see more than 1,000 prisoners who Iraqi communiques said were taken when the remnants of the Iranian spearhead surrendered.

But they were told the prisoners had been taken to Baghdad.

From their clothes, most of the Iranians driven through Baghdad Saturday appeared to be Islamic revolutionary guards but men in regular soldiers' dress were also among them.

Iraqi troops guarded the Iranians, who were not bound.

Dead Iranians litter road to Amara, page 8

Egyptian newspapers call for Sharon's trial as war criminal

CAIRO (R) — A leading Cairo newspaper Saturday said Israel's resigning Defence Minister Ariel Sharon should be branded a war criminal for his responsibility in the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut.

The weekly Akhbar Al Yom said: "If Israel wants to restore the world's confidence in its democracy it should present him (Sharon) as a war criminal."

The newspaper said that to safeguard their country's reputation the Israelis should withdraw from Lebanon immediately and move towards a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement.

Another newspaper, the semi-official daily Al Ahram, said Mr. Sharon's downfall was a cheap price for the thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese killed during Israel's invasion or in refugee camps.

"Sharon, the so-called king of Israel, was the hero of the massacres of Lebanon's invasion as well as Sabra and Shatila camps. He was the commander of massive retaliatory measures in Gaza."

"Sharon was the planner and designer of Israel's policy. His resignation shocked Premier Begin's government. This is the price of Israel's aggression on Arab peoples who want peace."

owance of \$120 during their year's detention.

As the accused were removed from the dock after the two-month trial, Talat, the eldest of Mr. Sadat's sons, told reporters: "We, the family of (President) Sadat, the great hero of peace, are now tried as traitors."

Mr. Sadat, 58, and the other accused members of his family had been facing a total of 24 charges, including undermining the economic interests of society, political corruption and amassing fortunes by usurping state property and assets.

Mr. Sadat's lawyer, Abdul Monem Sharkawi, said his client would appeal to the Supreme Court of Ethics. According to Egyptian law, both defence and prosecution have 30 days in which to appeal.



French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson (left), accompanied by his Jordanian counterpart, Marwan Al Qasem, Saturday inspects a guard of honour at Amman Airport prior to his departure for Baghdad (Petra photo)

Cheysson arrives in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson arrived in Baghdad from Jordan Saturday on the second leg of a five-day Middle East tour that will also take him to Syria.

Mr. Cheysson will confer with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz and other Iraqi officials on bilateral relations and developments in the Arab region, the Iraqi News Agency reported.

Western diplomatic sources said Mr. Cheysson was expected to follow up earlier talks between France and Iraq on a credit package, possibly worth up to \$4 billion, that would enable French

firms to continue work on projects here and allow Iraq to go on buying French arms.

French newspaper reports have said the final package could involve oil sales, but French and Iraqi officials have given no details.

Talks in Jordan

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said that Mr. Cheysson's talks with His Majesty King Hussein covered the international situation and Arab issues with special reference to the Palestinian question.

The King also stressed that any Middle East peace should be just and lasting and should recognise

Palestinian legitimate rights, Petra added.

Their discussions also dealt with the Iraq-Iran war. During the one-day visit to Jordan, Mr. Cheysson also held talks with Jordanian officials aimed at bolstering French-Jordanian relations.

He was also briefed on Jordan's views regarding the current efforts to achieve a just and durable peace in the region.

The French foreign minister was seen off by his Jordanian counterpart Marwan Al Qasem, senior officials and French Ambassador to Jordan Jacques-Alain de Sedouy.

Begin to stick to present policies

TEL AVIV (R) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin's efforts to replace Defence Minister Ariel Sharon with a hardliner while finding him another cabinet job underline his determination to stick to his Middle East policies, government officials said Saturday.

Mr. Sharon agreed to quit as defence minister Friday after losing a three-day battle with the cabinet which voted 16-1 to accept a commission of inquiry report that he was indirectly responsible for the massacre of Palestinians in two Beirut refugee camps last September.

The commission called for the controversial minister's resignation and the cabinet will meet Sunday to decide whether he can stay in the cabinet as a minister without portfolio, which is what Mr. Begin wants, a government official said.

Mr. Begin has asked Moshe Arens, Israel's ambassador in

Washington and a known hardliner, to take the defence post.

"We want to make it absolutely clear that despite the reshuffling the government will adhere to its policies in Lebanon and on the Palestinian problem," the official said.

Government officials in Washington and Egypt had expressed hope that Mr. Sharon's departure might result in a softening of Israeli policies and a quicker withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

"We are certain a majority of ministers will support Mr. Sharon staying in the cabinet despite some opposition," one Israeli official said.

Members of Mr. Begin's ruling Likud Party have also said Mr. Sharon will get the new post.

But some ministers, including representatives of the Likud as well as the National Religious

Party (NRP), are known to oppose the shift saying the inquiry report requires Mr. Sharon to leave the government entirely.

The retention of Mr. Sharon is complicating Mr. Begin's nomination of Mr. Arens as new defence minister. Government officials say Mr. Arens is reluctant to accept while Mr. Sharon remains in the cabinet.

"Arens doesn't want Sharon breathing down his neck," Israeli officials said Friday night.

Mr. Arens declined Saturday to comment on reports that he had been asked to replace Mr. Sharon.

"I can't really comment," he told Cable News network in an interview. "It would be premature."

Mr. Arens, 57, was first offered the defence job in 1980 but turned it down because he opposed ratification of the Camp David agreement with Egypt.

Hanoi blasts Washington's report on human rights

BANGKOK (Agencies) — Vietnam Saturday accused the United States of issuing its latest human rights report as a smokescreen to cover up its own abuses and hostility towards Communist states.

Radio Hanoi, monitored here, noted the annual survey put out by the State Department on Tuesday had not mentioned the "state of human rights" in the U.S. itself.

"Now let us ask Washington who has persecuted and ill-treated black and coloured people in the United States. Who has put the Red Indians in the danger of being exterminated?" the broadcast asked.

It said the U.S. had conducted "extensive wars of aggression" against Korea, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and was resorting "to aggression" to dominate the people of Puerto Rico and unspecified others.

"By accusing Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of violating human rights, Washington hopes to cover up its own crimes and its hostile policy towards Vietnam," the radio said.

The Vietnamese people have been fighting for more than 30 years for independence, freedom and "genuine" human rights, the broadcast added.

In its report, the U.S. State Department called Vietnam a dictatorship depriving its citizens of civil and human rights

PLO calls for Security Council pressure on Israel

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Friday Israel must be forced to withdraw from all territories occupied since 1967, under threat of expulsion from the United Nations.

Zehdi Terzi, the PLO's U.N. observer, was addressing a meeting of the Security Council requested by the Arab group to deal with Israel's policy of establishing settlements in occupied lands.

"We call upon this council, and we hope that this council would respond," Mr. Terzi said.

"Israel must be forced to withdraw from all the territories it has occupied since 1967. Israel must abide by, and carry out, all the decisions of the Security Council."

"And if Israel does not do that, then the council has the remedy that such criminals have no room in this organisation," he added.

Fridav's two and a half-hour

meeting was a continuation of a debate on Israel's settlement policy that the council adjourned indefinitely in November.

The 15-nation body will meet again on Monday.

Ambassador Dia-Allah Al Fattal of Syria told the council it faced the problem of "leaping annexation" by Israeli settlers, following an earlier policy of "creeping annexation."

Arab territories could not have been forcibly occupied and their inhabitants expelled without "unlimited United States support for Israel," he said.

If the security council was to regain its prestige it must enforce mandatory sanctions against Israel under the charter's enforcement provisions and expel it from the U.N. as a non-peace-loving state, Mr. Fattal said.

PNC to endorse Fez plan

ALGIERS (R) — The decision-making body of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will next week endorse an Arab peace plan that indirectly recognises Israel's right to exist in return for establishing an independent Palestinian state, Palestinian sources said Saturday.

The 360-strong Palestine National Council (PNC), the Palestinians' parliament-in-exile, is meeting to lay down strategy and is expected to acknowledge Israel's rights within its pre-1967 borders, the sources said.

After three days of preliminary talks between moderate and hardline PLO leaders the sources said delegates had agreed to dismiss all peace initiatives that did not recognise the Palestinians' right to an independent state.

But they said next week's meeting would not formally reject President Reagan's peace plan which calls for Palestinian self-rule in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat has cautiously welcomed what he called "positive aspects" of the Reagan plan but regretted that it fell short of recognising the Palestinians' right to a state. The Reagan plan was rejected by PLO hardliners in Tripoli last month.

The Arab peace plan was agreed at an Arab League summit meeting in Fez, Morocco last September but its acceptance by Mr. Arafat had been questioned by hardliners at a meeting in Libya last month.

However the sources said the hardliners had now agreed to stand by the Fez plan after three days of "frank" discussions here.

The sources said the hardliners also agreed to support the continuation of contacts initiated by Mr. Arafat with Jordan to discuss a possible confederation between Jordan and a future Palestinian state.

Among other issues discussed at the leadership meeting was Mr. Arafat's contacts with prominent Israeli pacifists in Beirut and Tunis in the past few months, the sources said.

Palestinian radicals had strongly criticised the contacts but they eventually agreed that Mr. Arafat should maintain them provided he consulted with all PLO faction leaders.

"I am prepared to talk to the devil if it is in my people's interests, including with (Israeli Prime Minister) Begin if necessary," Mr. Arafat was quoted by the sources as saying.

The leaders decided that contacts with Egypt should continue but hardliners rejected Mr. Arafat's reported plan to visit Cairo for talks with President Hosni Mubarak, the sources said.

Arar heads NCC team to PNC meeting, page 2

Israel sells Mirage fighters to Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Mirage fighter-bombers currently being delivered by Israel to the Argentine air force were bought during the 10-week Falklands (Malvinas) conflict with Britain last year, arms trade sources said Friday.

The 22 to 24 French-designed warplanes were being delivered in three batches, the latest of which arrived on Feb. 1, the sources said. The remaining six to eight jets would be delivered before the end of the month, they added.

Bonn warns allies against defence cuts

MUNICH (R) — Defence Minister Manfred Woerner said Saturday that West Germany was bearing too high a burden in European defence and warned North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) partners against making military cuts.

Speaking at a non-government defence forum in Munich, he also accused the Soviet Union of spreading fear of war in the West to obtain its political ends.

He said the Warsaw Pact's superiority in conventional weapons

would not be so great if the Western European allies had followed West Germany in modernising their armed forces.

"I have great worries about the plans of several European partners to decrease their contribution to defence," he said. "As much as we understand their economic problems, they must realise that we cannot let Atlantic security in Europe shrink back to a (West) German-American defence of Western Europe."

Mr. Woerner did not single out

any countries for criticism but his remarks appeared to be aimed at the Netherlands and Denmark, which are considering cuts in military spending.

The defence minister said: "The German partner is covering its Western neighbours in Europe with its forces and its territory. But without their active and well-equipped armed forces, without their effective participation, this cover will become too weak and everyone's security will be at risk."

HOME NEWS

Arar heads NCC team to attend PNC meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Apart from both being Arabs, the Jordanians and Palestinians have a special relationship because they both face the common Zionist threat and thus have a common destiny, National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar said here Saturday.

Speaking before his departure for Algiers to attend the 16th meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC), Mr. Arar said that Jordan had spared no effort and left no stone unturned in its search for a solution to the Palestinian problem. It has also striven to co-

ordinate action between Arab states aimed at confronting the Zionist onslaught, he said.

Mr. Arar, who is leading a four-member delegation to the meeting at the invitation of PNC Speaker Khaled Al Fahoum, said that he was glad to be attending

the meeting during the present difficult circumstances the Palestinians are currently going through.

Delegations representing 90 Arab and foreign countries are attending the PNC meeting, being held near Algiers. A total of 315 PNC members are reported to have gathered in Algiers for the meeting which opens Monday.

Mr. Arar's delegation comprises NCC members Marwan Al Humud, Mahmoud Al Kayed, Laith Shbeilat and Hani Abu Hijleh.



Suleiman Arar (centre photo) speaker of the National Consultative Council waiting to leave for Algiers, where he will attend the Palestine National Council meeting (Petra photo)

Swiss trade delegation arrives Friday for talks

AMMAN (Petra) — A Swiss economic and trade delegation is due here Friday for talks with officials on developing trade between Jordan and Switzerland.

The delegation, grouping a number of senior officials from Swiss government agencies with responsibility for developing trade with Middle Eastern countries, will be discussing both ways of in-

creasing the volume of trade between the two, and matters connected with planning for public and private sector projects.

The commercial attaché at the Swiss embassy in Amman Saturday called on the Ministry of Industry and Trade Under Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani to discuss arrangements for the visit.

Giscard d'Estaing ends visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Former French President and Madame Giscard d'Estaing left Jordan Thursday after a week long private visit. During the trip the couple visited some of Jordan's historic sites, as well as giving a reception at the Royal Palace for French citizens residing in the country.

Military court imposes prison sentences on 5 guilty of embezzlement

AMMAN (Petra) — Five Jordanians convicted of embezzlement and receiving bribes have received military court sentences ranging between four months imprisonment and two and half years with hard labour.

According to the sentences announced Saturday, Ali Sami Daghistani, who used to work for the Ministry of Public Works, is to be jailed with hard labour for one and half years, and will pay back the amount of public funds which he embezzled; Hamad Al Habarneh, a former employee at the

Ministry of Communications, will be jailed for two and a half years with hard labour for forging official documents and will pay half the amount he embezzled; Awad Ibrahim Samara will spend two years in prison and pay a JD 50 for receiving a bribe to carry out illegal activities; Majed Shaker Mohammad will spend one and a half years in prison and will pay a JD 10 fine, the amount he received as bribe; and Samir Abdul Aziz Al Ash-hab will go to prison for four months for attempting to bribe a civil servant, and driving a car without a driving licence.

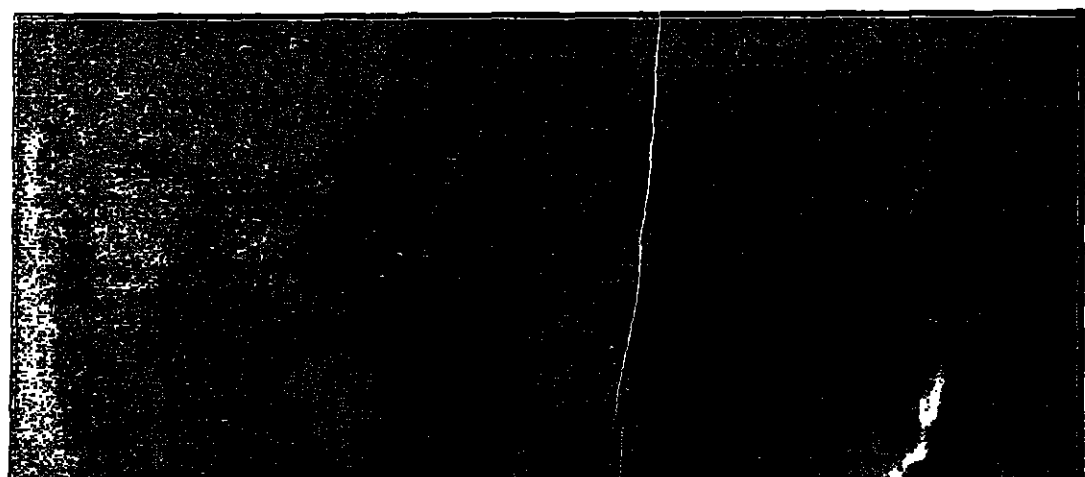
14th Byzantine chapel found in Jerash area

AMMAN (Petra) — The Department of Antiquities Saturday announced the discovery of an ancient Byzantine chapel near the Roman arch south of the Graeco-Roman city of Jerash.

The chapel has a mosaic floor and walls decorated with frescoes and Greek writings indicating that the chapel was built in 570 A.D. when the Byzantine bishop Marianos lived in the area, a de-

partment statement said. The discovery of the chapel raised the number of Byzantine chapels found in the Jerash area to 14, the statement added.

The department last summer announced the discovery of a Roman temple in Jerash dating back to the second century A.D. as work was going on there for the restoration and renovation of the ancient city.



A two-day seminar on computer technology opened at the Professional Association Complex in Amman Saturday (Petra photo)

2-day computer training seminar raises engineers' technical skills

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day seminar on the technology of gathering, storing and distributing information through computers opened at the Professional Association Complex in Amman Saturday.

The seminar, organised by the Jordanian Engineers Association is designed to familiarise the participants about the proper employment and maintenance of tec-

hnical equipment in their work. The association's Vice President Rawhi Al Sharif gave a speech at the opening session outlining the importance of the scientific seminars, which are intended to raise the skill and efficiency of specialists and engineers in technological fields.

Another speaker was Dr. Mohammad Nouri Shafiq, secretary-general of the Higher Educational

Council in Jordan, who contrasted Arab and Israeli societies in terms of population and the number of universities and research centres. He stressed the fact that research centres are a necessary part of the development of a nation.

The participants were shown a documentary film on the computer systems and the methods for transferring and storing information.

Jordan prepares for 1984 Olympics

By Andrew Gilmour
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan will participate in the 1984 Olympics in four different sports. This final decision was taken last week on the return of Mr. Ousama Mikdadi from Los Angeles, where the International Olympic Committee (IOC) was meeting for discussion on the preparations for the forthcoming games.

Those sports for individuals in which Jordan will participate are: athletics, swimming, boxing, wrestling, judo, weightlifting, cycling, shooting, archery, and gymnastics. The four team events are football, basketball, volleyball and handball. The team events demand preliminary competitions for selection before the games. The individual ones do not. The federations for each sport simply tell the national committee whom they want to enter, and the national committee then passes it on to the IOC.

Jordan's sole Olympic appearance up till now was at Moscow in the shooting event. The last three years have seen a tremendous development in Jordanian sport. Mr. Mikdadi attributed this to good sports coaching and encouragement, plus a desire to participate for the sake of participation (as opposed to winning medals) as well as a feeling held by sportsmen that they ought to keep up with the developments taking place in every other Jordanian field.

Royal patronage, too, plays an important part in this process. Crown Prince Hassan, for instance, is head of the Jordanian polo team, President of the Takewandu and Karate Federation and Honorary President of the Jordanian Olympic Committee (JOC). Jordanian sport is paid for

by government subsidies to the federations, private donations, sponsorship and gate-money takings.

Mr. Mikdadi refuses to predict, at least for another year, those sporting events in which Jordan will perform best. All prospective participants are to undergo intensive training programmes between now and June 1984. The federations are organising meetings and competitions with other countries; Jordan will host the Arab Athletics Championship, for example, this coming September. On 9th February an ex-international champion will arrive in Jordan to coach wrestling. The basketball team already has an American coach and the police are looking after the judo entrants, since judo is part of police training.

Mr. Mikdadi to have achieved quite a lot for Jordan during his visit. His appeal to the Solidarity Commission was successful and this means that six Jordanian participants will be paid for by the commission. Another \$5,000 was granted for administrative work in Jordan. Furthermore, friendly relations with representatives from other countries were established, with the result that sporting fixtures outside the Olympics will be arranged. On his return, Mr. Mikdadi presented his report to the JOC and the final decision for Jordanian participation was taken.

In Los Angeles, the delegates dealt with such matters as injury insurance and protection for the participants, and the cost of participation. The Los Angeles Organising Committee wanted to charge a high rate of \$45 an athlete per day. The figure was eventually beaten down to \$35. The delegates were also shown the sites — those completed, those still being built and those undergoing modernisation.

The athletes will be accommodated in two villages. Some will be housed at the University of South California and the rest at the University of California Los Angeles. The rooms are very well furnished and each is intended for an average of two athletes. They are also well situated in terms of proximity to training grounds.

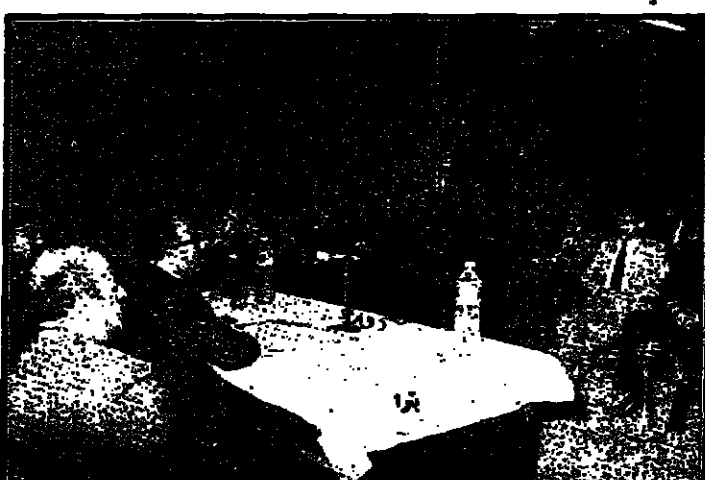
One of the most remarkable things about these forthcoming Olympics is the very high level of technology to be employed. For instance all the athletic sites are linked to the villages by computer. Thus within seconds, the participants can find out whether there are any messages waiting for

them, or how well their colleagues have done in different events. It seems also as if the Americans will try to emulate, if not surpass, the Soviets in terms of ceremony. Anyone present at the last Olympics held in Moscow will testify to the magnificence and emotive thrill of the opening and closing ceremonies. Mr. Mikdadi was informed unofficially that the Disneyland Company would be part of the ceremonies in L.A.

As his other title, (Director-General of the Ministry of Culture and Youth) would tend to suggest, Mr. Mikdadi does not regard sport and the arts in separate terms. The one complements the other. Sport should be seen as a way of developing oneself, both physically and mentally, in order to be able to appreciate the other side of life, such as the arts. By taking part in sport, one is preparing the body for fitness. The mind, being part of the body, operates far better after sporting activity, as this results in relaxation and improved circulation. Thus we find the old *mens sana in corpore sano* principle, with sport being positively useful as well as highly enjoyable.

The IOC also sees this functional side of sport, though this is a side of the Olympics which is little known. There is always a cultural complex at the Olympic Games. Its facilities include folk-dancing, music, painting, cinema and theatre. The essential philosophy, behind the Olympic movement," said Mr. Mikdadi, is participation to achieve brotherhood and the exchange of cultures. He recalled seeing in Moscow Indian athletes offering cups of their native tea in the street to anyone who care to try it, and people from all nations sitting and listening to some African athletes playing tribal bongo music.

Questioned on the extent to which politics should be allowed to impinge on sport, Mr. Mikdadi answered that sport should strengthen international relations, and that the IOC idea is to bring people together regardless of politics. This, at any rate, is the principle behind it. However, he continued, "a sportsman is a human being and not just a sportsman, and thus he is involved in the whole of life: society, culture and politics." No one can expect the views of an athlete to be entirely unaffected by the position of his government, "whether one likes it or not, therefore, some political influence on sport is unavoidable," he concluded.



Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal (third from left) speaks of his aspirations for education in Jordan at a training course for newly appointed educational supervisors Saturday. (Petra photo)

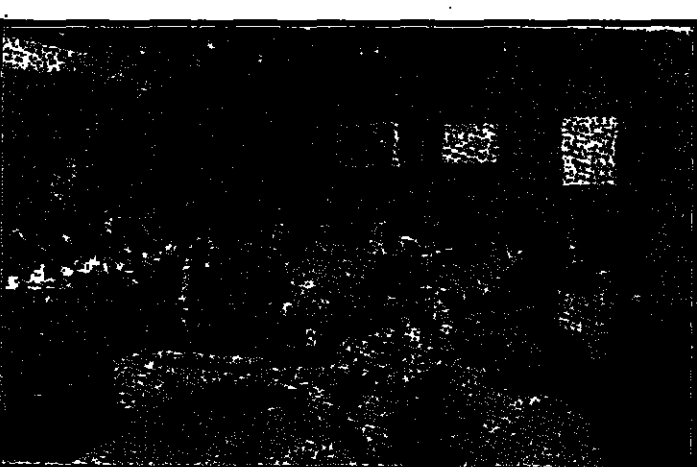
Tal tells of education in '80s

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal Saturday opened a training course for newly appointed educational supervisors.

Addressing the participants, Dr. Tal said that the ministry of Education hopes to fulfil many of its aspirations within the '80s, the decade it has assigned for developing the quality of education in Jordan. This includes plans to review school curricula and ex-

amination, the minister said. Each person employed in Jordanian educational institutions has both a responsibility and an important role to play in helping to develop the educational process, he said.

The opening ceremony was attended by Amman Governor Yahya Al Mousili, the director of education in the Amman area, and several senior Ministry of Education officials.



A four-week training course on the transportation of goods by road in the Arab World opened in Amman Saturday (Petra photo)

Land transportation course calls for less border red tape to speed traffic flow

AMMAN (Petra) — A four-week training course on the overland transportation of goods in the Arab World opened in Amman Saturday. Nineteen participants from five Arab countries will discuss several working papers dealing with the planning and management of the transportation of goods by road, improvements in road conditions and the necessary road maintenance.

Minister of Transport Ali Suhaimat made the opening speech outlining the importance of the course, and pointing out that the Arab World is still largely unaware of the damage resulting from the misuse of roads by heavy vehicles. The Arab Union or Land Transport (AULT) is in contact with the Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology in order to work out standard Arab specifications for road construction, and specific regulations for the use of roads by heavy lorries, the minister said.

Mr. Suhaimat, who referred to

the damage caused by trucks and other heavy vehicles to roads near border post called on the participants to work towards removing extensive red tape at border checkpoints in order to facilitate the smooth flow of traffic.

Other speakers included AULT Secretary-General Abdullah Al Dumur who said that this training course, the first in a series of courses, will certainly help to enlighten the participants on the general administration and financial management of over land transportation, and thus improve their performance in this field. He also called for the establishment of an Arab academy that would specialise in road transportation and turn out skilled personnel to handle road-transport related issues.

Participants in the course, organised by the AULT come from Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia, in addition to a group of experts from the British overland transport sector.

New water process plant for Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) will next month announce a tender for a large project intended to eliminate fifth grounds in and around Amman, according to AWSA Director-General Mohammad Kilani.

He told Al Ra'i newspaper that work on the JD 20-million-project is expected to start in April, and will be completed by the end of next year.

The project entails the construction of a modern plant to deal with sewage at Kharbat Al Samra, and the treated water will flow into the Ain Ghazal wastewater treatment plant through special pipes, Mr. Kilani said. He added that the project should make land either side of the Zarqa River suitable for cultivation once the waste water running into the river is finally removed.

Crop planting along both sides of the river has been banned for fear of the contamination of crops by waste water flowing from Amman to Sukhneh near Zarqa via the river, Mr. Kilani said.

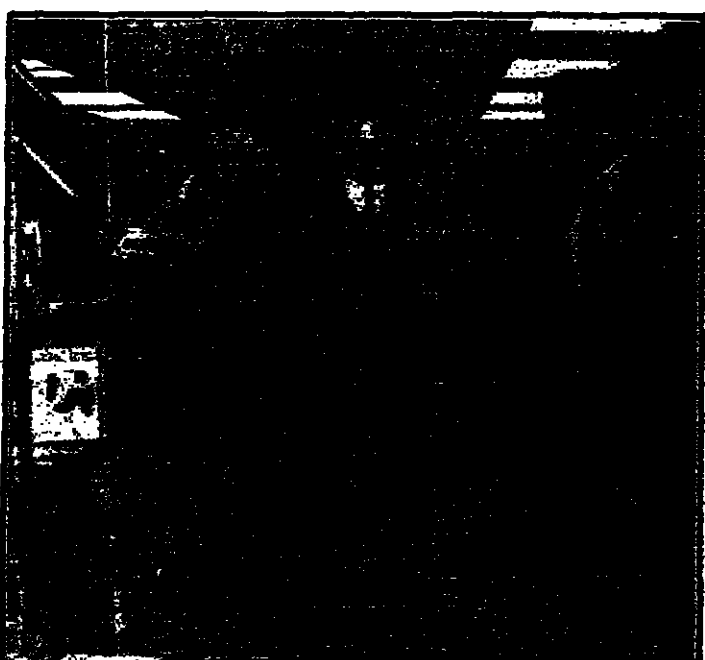
Delegation returns from tuberculosis conference

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Jordanian anti-tuberculosis society returned to Amman Saturday after taking part in a regional meeting for combating tuberculosis, which was held in Kuwait earlier this month. The meeting, which was held between Feb. 3 and Feb. 5, discussed a number of topics dealing with the treatment of tuberculosis and the effect of smoking on health. The delegation was led by Dr. Sami Al Sagha.

Loans help to establish farms, wells in Madaba

MADABA (Petra) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) branch in the Madaba District drilled three artesian wells and helped establish 12 livestock farms through loans to farmers and livestock breeders. The projects were implemented in rain-fed regions of Al Shafa east of Madaba at the cost of JD 241,000, according to the branch's Director Mohammad Khair.

He said that the branch had also given farmers JD 26,000 in loans during the past month to help them implement various farming projects. The aim of granting loans is to help farmers develop and reclaim waste lands in order to increase agricultural production, Mr. Khair said.



The three day exhibition of civil engineering books was opened Saturday in the engineering faculty of the University of Jordan (Petra photo)

3-day engineering book display starts Saturday

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day exhibition of books on civil engineering opened at the University of Jordan's engineering faculty Saturday. On display are 300 books dealing with the construction of bridges, airports, railways and soil mechanics along with dictionaries and reference books on these subjects.

The university's Vice-President Dr. Rashid Al Diqr opened the exhibition, which was organised in cooperation with the British Council Centre in Amman.

Among those attending were the dean of the faculty of engineering and technology, the British Council representative David Bell and several university teachers, officials and students.



Ali Dajani Director of the Amman Chamber of Industry addresses a meeting of parents at the Princess Sarvath Community College for girls. (Jordan Times photo)

Girls community college starts vocational, teacher training programme

AMMAN (J.T.) — The second term of the academic year for community colleges commenced Saturday. As specified by the Ministry of Education, second year students are starting a month's practical training.

The Princess Sarvath Community College for girls has instituted some additions for the new term. For the first time in Jordan, a weekly practical day has been introduced. With the help of Ali Dajani, Director of the Chamber of Industry, places were found for the girls in banks, companies and factories. The purpose of this is to increase students' motivation, to modify constantly the curricula according to market needs and to lead, the college hopes, to immediate employment after graduation, since employers will have the opportunity to study the capability of the girls before actual employment.

Furthermore, a teacher training programme has been specially designed for the college with the help of the University of Jordan. It was also felt at the college that parents needed to be kept informed of the changing needs of a developing society like Jordan's, and therefore parents meetings are being held. At the first meeting last month, the parents were addressed by Ali Dajani.

The Princess Sarvath College is part of the Young Women Muslim Association and operates under the agreements made between Jordan and West Germany.



مكتبة العامة

'Agege Boys' are back to Ghana

By Nick Kotch
Reuters

ACCRA — The "Agege Boys" are back from Nigeria and with brutal suddenness Ghana has at least 500,000 more problems to cope with.

"Agege" is the name of the Lagos suburb where young Ghanaians fled in recent years, escaping the shortages and hardships of their homeland.

Expelled by Nigeria as illegal aliens, the boys have been returning home all week, hungry, exhausted and often sick after harrowing journeys by land and sea. As they trudge along Accra's dusty streets with battered cases balanced on their heads, passers-by stop to look with a mixture of pity and resentment.

Nigeria, rich from oil revenue, stood for ambition, danger sometimes, but above all for the naira, the currency which the immigrants spent mostly on coveted consumer goods.

Now they have been kicked out of "nairaland" at two weeks' notice, and Ghana is still the economically-broken country they left. Job prospects are no better than before, beer and cigarettes just as hard to find, and Ghana's currency, the cedi, still has minimal buying power.

"The expulsion has created a national crisis for Ghana," said Johnny Hansen, the interior secretary (minister).

Officials and diplomats in Accra estimate that at least 500,000 deportees have already returned, although the Labour Ministry said that 900,000 had been registered.

Hundreds of thousands more are still in Nigeria, presumably as legal aliens, but nobody knows how many will come home in the face of hostility.

There were thought to be between one and 1.5 million Ghanaians in Nigeria before the expulsion order three weeks ago.

Ordinary Ghanaian people are as shocked as the ruling Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) about the speed of the mass expulsion. They recall that when Ghana ordered hundreds of

thousands of Nigerians to quit 13 years ago they were given three months.

Many deportees and observers felt the Nigerian presidential elections later this year and the Lagos government's dislike of the PNDC government of Lt-Lt Jerry Rawlings were the reasons for Nigeria's harsh two-week deadline.

The land exodus forced the PNDC to reopen Ghana's border with Togo, which it closed four months ago to the intense displeasure of West African states in a bid to combat smuggling.

But before it was reopened, tens of thousands of Ghanaian deportees had piled up, waiting for days in deplorable conditions, often without food and drinking water.

The delay, diplomatic sources said, was due to the PNDC's fear that mercenaries alleged to have been hired by exile Ghanaian groups would infiltrate the evacuees and launch a coup.

The threat is taken seriously in government circles but when Mr. Hansen visited the evacuees in

Benin last week, they greeted him with angry cries of "open the border."

Despite acts of generosity towards the deportees, many Ghanaians have expressed resentment about the funds being diverted for their welfare.

"These are all boys who left a sinking ship, and now they're screaming to get back on board," said a postal worker in Accra.

A newspaper columnist put it this way: "We were here, we toiled and slaved for mother Ghana, but we had no toilet rolls, we seldom saw Fanta (orange drink) and it has become a privilege to drink beer and smoke cigarettes."

Ghanaian newspapers are full of reports of acts of violence by the deportees, who were blamed by the Lagos government for 50 per cent of Nigeria's high crime rate.

Their ingratitude and often rude and violent behaviour was criticised by Commodore Steve Obimpeh, head of the repatriation task force.

"Ghanaians are not criminal

people. But when I see some of them, I think they're not Ghanaians any more. They have hardened in Lagos," he said.

The government's plan is to incorporate the deportees swiftly into an existing national mobilisation scheme to boost food and cash-crop production.

Flt Lt. Rawlings, in his only statement so far on the crisis, called on traditional chiefs last week to release farming land for the deportees.

Diplomatic sources say Ghana will face a serious food shortage after the next harvest and will need substantial foreign help in grains and cereals now there are even more mouths to feed.

It remains to be seen if young men who left the farms for Nigeria will happily buckle down a tough village life.

Moreover, Nigeria needs Ghanaian skills, which kept vital sectors like the construction industry working, and many of the deportees might go back when the heat is off.

Uganda fights to save wildlife

MWEYA, Uganda (R) — Four years after Idi Amin was toppled from power in Uganda, the government is taking steps to help the other population that suffered under the guns of his regime — the country's wildlife.

Before Amin was driven out in 1979 by a combination of Tanzanian forces and Ugandan exiles, Uganda saw a breakdown of law and order and a proliferation of automatic weapons.

The guns cut a swathe through Uganda's animal population, once one of the richest in East Africa, officials say.

With help from the United Nations and the European Community, and despite scant resources, President Milton Obote's administration is trying to stamp out poaching and conserve what is left of the wildlife roaming the three major national parks.

To the government, the move is an investment for a day in the future when Uganda shakes off its past and once again attracts foreign tourists.

"In 1971 tourism was our third biggest industry after cotton and coffee and by 1975 it could have

been number one," said Ben Otto, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Tourism.

But Amin's eight-year regime intervened. According to a report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Ugandan elephant population fell from 25,000 in 1972 to 1,550 10 years later, largely victims of assault rifles.

They were shot by Amin's soldiers for their ivory, which still fetches more than 30 dollars a pound (half kilogram), on the black market. An average tusk can weigh 200 pounds (91 kilograms), a handsome down-payment for a Mercedes Benz car, officials say.

The combined forces which ousted Amin are also credited with a good deal of slaughter here in the Queen Elizabeth Park, on Uganda's borders with Zaire, Rwanda and Tanzania, and elsewhere.

"Even after they left (the Tanzanians) the killing went on. A truckload of soldiers would see a buffalo or an impala from the road and shoot it, not even for meat, just for fun," said Innocent Bisangwa, head of the park's anti-poaching unit.

He is one of about 300 rangers and wardens who aim to stop poaching in the parks under the conservation scheme.

Apart from Queen Elizabeth Park, the smallest, there is Kidepo Park in the north, on the border with Sudan, and Murchison Falls on the West Nile, famous for its crocodiles.

Paul Ssali Naluma, chief warden at Queen Elizabeth, was a warden in Kidepo during Amin's reign and recalled how the tubby dictator paid a surprise visit — he had never seen the park before — and praised the work of the wardens on the radio.

"One day he came back. First his security people came and then he landed by helicopter. He saw Guinea fowl and water buck from the verandah of the lodge, and called to his bodyguard to bring guns."

"He said he had a gun the Israelis used to invade Entebbe and would show me what a good shot he was. I told him shooting wasn't allowed in the park and (Bob) Asles (his British aide) said that's right your excellency, that's right," and Amin sent his guns back," Mr. Ssali added.

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Facts and hopes for all

RECENT statements by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leaders and spokesman suggest that the Palestinian leadership expects the Palestine National Council (PNC), which is due to start its meetings in Algiers on Monday, to endorse the Arab plan and reject U.S. President Reagan's initiative for peace in the Middle East. The statements should not be dismissed as mere predictions or levers of advance pressure on the PNC delegates. Rather, they should be viewed as good indicators of a logical conclusion to the intense discussions and heated debates that have been taking place in and outside the Palestinian camp since the PLO withdrew its fighters from Lebanon last summer.

The endorsement of the Arab peace plan, while rejecting the Reagan initiative, by the Palestinian parliament in exile may be seen by some as a setback to the current peace process. However, only those who are less familiar with the politics of this region will share this pessimistic assessment.

There are two important reasons why any PNC decision to adopt the Fez plan and discount the U.S. proposals would not be counterproductive to the current search for Middle East peace.

First, the PLO would formally—and for the first time—open the door for accommodating, or co-existing with, Israel within its pre-1967 borders. Second, President Reagan's initiative, even if rejected outright or denounced in strong statements, would not be totally invalidated since many of its important elements do actually coincide—or are compatible—with key articles of the Arab peace plan.

In this light, the Arabs and the Americans can make progress on the wider front of bringing all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict to agree on the principles of a settlement as a first step, if indeed the desire for just peace is still there. And there will be no lack of a mechanism to do it either.

For this to happen in good time, however, Washington would have to understand the limits below which the Palestinians could not go, when the Palestinians themselves would have already realised what the Americans had in mind.

If the PNC did not have to say "no" to the Reagan plan in the first place, all would be well and fine; but it is only unrealistic expectations that we are most worried about.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: PNC must act positively

The Palestine National Council (PNC) Monday opens its first session in Algiers. Big decisions await the PNC, and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is hoping to be given the opportunity to progress with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian effort aimed at saving the occupied Arab territories and their people.

A future Jordanian-Palestinian confederation will undoubtedly be among the major issues on the PNC session's agenda. The two peoples particularly those living under occupation, want to see their emancipation as the top priority being dealt with at the conference. Whether the royal

for the freeing of the land and the people goes via the American peace proposals, or the Arab peace plan, or both is for the PNC members to decide. These are only vehicles for an Arab strategy aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Some attempts to put obstacles in the path of the strengthening of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian effort might be made by some people or groups, but the outcome of the PNC must respond positively to the aspirations of the two peoples.

Al Dustour: Iraq blocks Iran's hegemonistic ambitions

Jordanian support for Iraq's courageous defence of its territory against the continued Iranian aggression is characteristic of Jordan's national approach and commitment. Hence, His Majesty King Hussein's recent visit to Iraq is an expression of such a stand, following the complete defeat by Iraqi forces of the last Iranian offensive against Iraq.

Contrary to this sense of national responsibility, some Arab states have chosen to infringe the Arab League Charter and the Arab mutual defence

agreements acting against all principles of Arab solidarity. These states also in practice act contrary to their slogans and rhetoric thus, betraying their people's interests and attitudes.

The victory achieved by Iraq against the Iran's hegemonistic ambitions will fortify the Gulf states, and protect Arab Gulf soil from threats to its sovereignty and natural wealth. This stand, emphasised by the King's last visit, not only illustrates the Jordanian people's will, but also the will of the whole Arab Nation.

Sawt Al Shaab: PNC session will be decisive for Palestinians

The next few days will be of decisive importance to the Palestinian people's struggle. The convening of the fourteenth session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) will be an event of particular significance, as the decisions to be made at the session will decide the framework for future Palestinian political activity, and might greatly influence the future of both the Palestinian's inalienable rights, and the occupied Arab territories.

Time is working in favour of the Israeli settlement and annexation plans, and is vital that the

PNC's forthcoming session take this into account when discussing its future policies. This applies in particular to Jordanian-Palestinian relations, as these are of major importance in bringing the peace possibilities to fruition.

The future relationship between the two peoples is an issue of major importance for the struggle aimed at freeing the occupied Arab territories, putting an end to the Zionist settlement policies, and for thwarting threats against Jordanian sovereignty.

Non-aligned summit in New Delhi will give OAU a chance to meet

By Andrew HBI
Reuter

NAIROBI — African leaders attending the Non-aligned summit in India next month will take the opportunity to do something they have twice failed to do in their own continent — to meet. Two attempts to hold the Organisation of African Unity's (OAU's) annual summit in Libya last year broke down because of disputes between moderate and radical factions, a failure without precedent in the organisation's 19-year history.

The breakdown deprived the OAU's 50 nations of the ability to speak with one voice on issues of common concern, such as the slow pace of moves towards independence for Namibia (South West Africa) and the situation in southern Africa.

African diplomats and officials told Reuters they expected their leaders to take advantage of the Non-aligned summit in New Delhi to hold informal talks on the crisis. "We cannot meet at summit level. New Delhi will give us a chance to meet informally, exchange ideas and see if there's any light ahead," a West African diplomat said.

Nigeria, an influential moderate, successfully called for a meeting, to be held here next

week, of a 12-nation committee charged with finding a way out of the deadlock. Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Adu told reporters after talks last week with Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, the current OAU chairman: "Africa must go to New Delhi with a unified position on major issues." He did not elaborate.

Diplomats said the Nairobi talks, expected to be between heads of state, were unlikely to solve the issues which scuttled the Tripoli summit — disputed OAU membership of the Polisario Front, which is fighting Moroccan control of the Western Sahara, and a row over who should represent Chad.

Lay groundwork

But they said the session could lay the groundwork for exchanges on broader issues in New Delhi. The diplomats said a major concern of all OAU states was slow progress in steering Namibia, ruled by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations, towards independence. They are expected to seek Non-aligned condemnation of attempts by South Africa and the United States to link Namibian independence with withdrawal of Cuban troops from

neighbouring Angola.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier de Perez Cuellar, currently on an African tour, has been praised in many capitals for condemning the attempt to link the issues. African states are also expected to push in New Delhi for a statement condemning what they see as South African attempts to destabilise by economic and military force its black-ruled neighbours such as Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Angola.

Another African concern is that the Indian Ocean should be free of military traffic and bases — an old topic which became a live issue again when a left-wing government arrived in power last June in the island state of Mauritius.

Apart from demanding demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean, Mauritius claims sovereignty over the Diego Garcia atoll, which Britain leases to the United States as a military base. It has accused the U.S. of turning the atoll into a nuclear base, which Washington denies, and has won support for its cause from India.

Diplomatic sources said the Non-aligned summit might try to get a U.N. conference convened to consider implementing a 1972 resolution by the General Assembly political committee dec-

COME TO THINK OF IT...

Their blood on us

By Ibrahim Abu Nab

I wonder why Justice had to wait 38 years or more before catching up with the Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie. She might have been blind in more senses than the usual equitable one in which she is usually portrayed — and maybe for good reasons. Was Justice, one would ask, waiting for more crimes to be committed against humanity before coming to the fore and proving once again that she never dies although she might turn poetical? And is she, in her artistically selective way, turning a blind eye to the Sabra-Shatila massacre?

Quite frankly, I find the coincidence of the publication of the findings of the Israeli Commission of Inquiry into the Sabra-Shatila massacre with the arrest of Klaus Barbie quite intriguing. A deceptive visual effect is created where crimes committed some 40 years ago are deflecting attention from no less sinister crimes com-

mitted only a few months ago. The entertainment industry is at work again.

I heard someone saying that, to the younger generation at least, the reappearance on the world stage of 69-year-old Barbie from anonymity in Bolivia seems little more than a curiosity. It is like the discovery of some living example of the Himalayan Yeti or a proof that monsters do exist in the flesh and are not only creations of the entertainment industry. The actual protagonists may have taken on a mythical flavour and become characters remote from the present age.

The funny thing is that the trial of Barbie at Lyons may do exactly the opposite of what it may be intended to do if the intention is to do justice and punish criminals — if the perpetrators of Sabra-Shatila are allowed to get away with it, that is. For while the eyes of the bystanders are fixed on Fort Mon-

tluc's prison, satisfied by the thought that here is Barbie in the same prison where he once tortured his prisoners, the Israeli Commission's report comes out to exonerate Israel of Sabra-Shatila and blame some of its officials only for "negligence."

Well, who is the Klaus Barbie of Sabra and Shatila? Who masterminded the massacre? Who allowed the killers to go in, and lit the flares for them so that they could do the job? And what was his motive?

The Israeli Commission seems to put all the blame on the Falangists and Major Sa'ad Haddad, who is a professed Israeli agent. Far from saying that the blood of Sabra-Shatila is "on us and our children" as their ancestors once said with regard to Jesus, the Jews of today seem to have come too far in sophistication to say such a thing. Instead, they make Sharon's responsibility only "per-

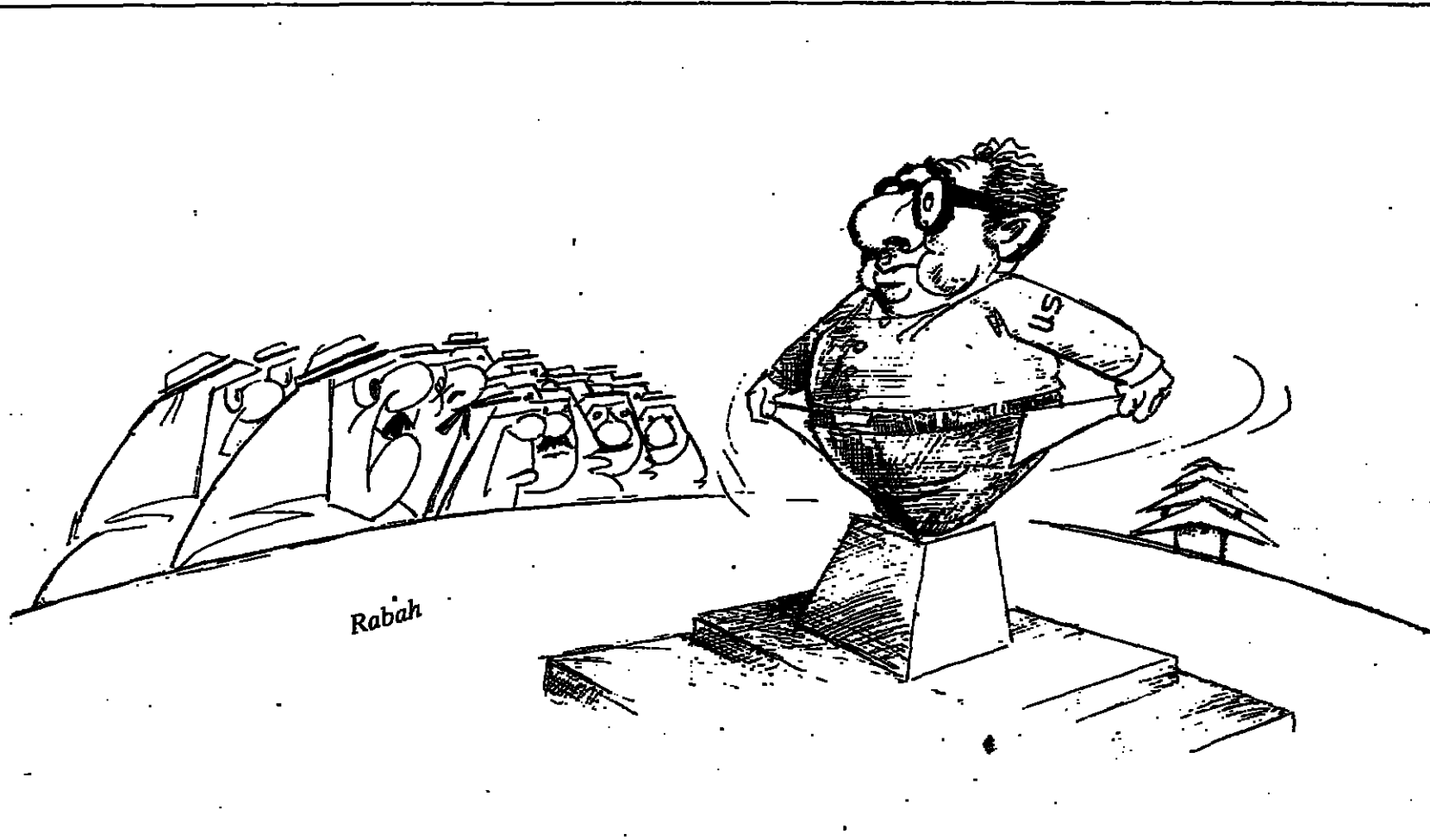
sonal" and blame him for negligence. They try to turn a devastating moral defeat into a political triumph for democracy.

You should hear the praise of Israel in America for the way it had been able to handle this inquiry. Every Zionist in America, be a Jew or Christian, said hail to Israel. Find another democratic country in the world, they said, where justice is done in such a way. The "democratic" society of Israel has been able to purge itself so quickly.

Few, if any, would remind the world that Begin, Shamir and Sharon have been in the business of crime against humanity ever since Barbie left the stage. Begin, as leader of the Irgun gang, was responsible for the massacre at Deir Yassin in 1948. And Shamir, as the head of the Stern gang, also took part. And Sharon was the one who organised the much fea-

red 101 Israeli army unit which massacred 66 civilians at Qibya village in October 1953 in its first action. Sabra and Shatila were the last act in a long and terrible chain of terror extending for more than 35 years.

I expect the Zionist mind was busy for the last few months trying to find a suitable Nazi anywhere for trial who could take the heat off Israel and fix the eyes on something else other than Sabra and Shatila. There is no escaping the fact that we live in a world and a century in which the value of human life and the sanctity of the individual have been progressively cheapened and defiled. There was a time when people hoped that they were escaping from the shadows of the dark past towards a new and more humanitarian level of civilisation. But Israel is bringing back the shadows.



Signs of a compromise at European Security Conference

Disarmament against human rights

By Sidney Weiland
Reuter

MADRID — Bugged down in marathon negotiations, East and West are weighing the cost of a tradeoff that could offer small steps forward on both disarmament and human rights.

The two issues are inextricably linked at the European Security Conference, where 35 governments are deep into the third year of slow and sometimes tense haggling, with no results to show so far. This week, as the Madrid meeting reopened after a mid-winter break, there were some

signs that a compromise may be in sight. If it can be put together, the West will claim small but tangible gains in holding the Soviet Union to commitments on human rights first signed eight years ago.

Add Moscow will have achieved a goal it has sought since 1980: The calling of a new conference between 33 European states, the U.S. and Canada, centred on disarmament in Europe.

Seasoned negotiators say a compromise package will probably prove impossible to tie up without the mediatory skills of an eight-nation neutral and Non-aligned group which has already worked hard to bridge East-West differences.

Third in a series of conferences that started in 1975 with the signing of a European code of conduct, the Helsinki "final act", the Madrid meeting opened 27 months ago under the shadow of Moscow's armed intervention in Afghanistan.

It broke for a cooling-off period as East-West relations cracked after a Polish military clampdown in 1981, and resumed last November with most issues still as contentious as ever. Basically, NATO and Soviet bloc countries are locked into a fierce struggle over human rights in Communist eastern Europe, with neither side ready to budge on fundamentals. Most Western delegates now acknowledge that no major concessions can be wrested from Moscow and its allies.

But they think small steps are possible, such as progress in reuniting families split across East-West borders and a speed-up in exit permits to allow more cross-border marriages.

Token concessions

The price for such a deal involves agreement on guidelines for the later conference on disarmament in Europe. The disarmament meeting, which could run for years, would provide the Soviet Union with a forum at which to air its frequent arms control and peace initiatives. Many Western diplomats believe this is a prize regarded as so rich by Moscow that it will eventually agree to token concessions on human rights to tempt the West aboard.

But some Western officials now question whether the Kremlin

under Communist chief Yuri Andropov is still interested in the disarmament parley. Mr. Andropov's son Igor is one of the Soviet delegates in Madrid.

Moscow originally saw the disarmament conference as another tool in a concerted effort to stop the stationing of 572 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Now, U.S.-Soviet talks on the missiles are under way in Geneva, and the deployment plan, due to start next December, has become a major issue in Europe, where there is strong opposition to the new weapons.

A senior U.S. delegate says Soviet interest in the arms meeting is still high "because the Russians always like a multiplicity of conferences where they can speak out." For the West, the main question is how much it is willing to concede on what it calls the "human dimension."

Some diplomats believe Western interests would be served if the Madrid meeting could end with a document accepted by Moscow restating basic human rights principles. But others, including the U.S., want more. They would like an indictment, however indirect, of Poland's action in suppressing the country's free trade union movement Solidarity.

"How can we go home without saying something about trade union rights?" a West German delegate asks. Soviet delegation leader Anatoly Kovalev insists the conference "must be realistic about what cannot be accepted," but American chief delegate Max Kampelman says the U.S. is ready to sit it out as long as it takes.

If a tradeoff can be achieved without either side appearing to surrender on principles, many weary delegates believe the marathon can be ended, with a date set in about two or three years for another conference to review European détente.

While there are still differences about the disarmament meeting, senior Western delegates believe they can be overcome. They think Moscow will compromise on its demands that checks on military activity should extend far into the Atlantic, to match Soviet acceptance of still-to-be-defined.

Neutral nations are pushing for the conference to end by March 25, a target most Westerners reg-

ard as unrealistic. Western diplomats concede they may be forced into a recess if it is impossible to put a compromise together.

This would mean the conference would leave its work unfinished and agree to meet in one or two years to try again. Pessimists in Madrid, who have lived through many false starts, believe this may still be the only possible outcome.

LETTERS

Our Arab Nation

The following poem was written by Mrs. Hani Hayek as a letter to the Editor

I cry unshed blood for the misery
That my mind can't block in sleep
Arab blood is real, and will be remembered in history
Only one solution can heal memories so deep

Songs about peace softly signing
Speeches warning about stopping aggression and killing
Religious men praying and to the world begging
People deeply suffering and dying

Families separated and children left alone
With possessions gone and no home
What can for this stone
Except to turn the heart cold as stone

Invaders are to God traitors
When their teachings are taken in vain
New generations are again learning hatred
When they are left maimed and their families slain

All religions, races and creeds
All nations should honour and remember
All Gods' teachings are good deeds
All, for just causes, should stand together

So what lessons can teach
What horrors can be rightfully justified
Why can't words reach
When the human race is constantly horrified

Does God have to show his might
A force stronger than all the world
A lesson from God can be an awesome sight
So beware of great turmoil

Division and chaos has hit our, once mighty, Arab Nation
History should again read about a unified and strong story
Hussein with God's will could bring about its salvation
Our heritage once again will then shine in glory

Mrs. Hani Hayek

Amman

Crown Prince: 'It's five minutes to midnight'

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has stressed the necessity to speed up the process of the search of peace in the Middle East, especially that Israel is escalating its drive to create as many settlements as possible in the occupied territories. In a recent interview by Ian Meadows of The Middle East Times Prince Hassan also said that the next few weeks are crucial because unless the Arabs come up with a formula acceptable to all, the United States, whose participation is so vital, is going to lose interest. Following is the full text of the interview, published in last week's prototype edition of the Cyprus-based weekly:

Q: Your Highness, you and your brother, King Hussein, have always emphasised the importance of a just Middle East peace. How do you feel about the present polarisation. One, between the two superpowers, and two, between radicals and conservatives in our area.

A: The emphasis we have made is not on centrist regimes as such. We do not consider that there should be a centrist or moderate 'club' per se. What we believe is that we need to go further to achieve stability in this area by developing bipartisan centrist commitment to peace.

Unfortunately today, on one side of us we have the Lebanon conflict, and the unresolved issue of the occupied territories. On the other side, there is the Gulf confrontation and Red Sea tensions. Jordan, then, is surrounded by a country with a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, Syria, and by Israel with its on again off again strategic alliance with the United States. This is the reality of the polarisation. It is regional players, whether Israel or Syria, which have the capacity to play a wild card role.

I think, really that the need at this stage is to determine that we, the people of this region, deal on the basis of mutual respect with the superpowers — but at the same time try to preserve what is left of our very tattered identity.

Q: Do you feel that the more radical Arab states are becoming a little less radical in their approach to a Middle East solution?

A: The two slogans raised within the organisations of the Pal-

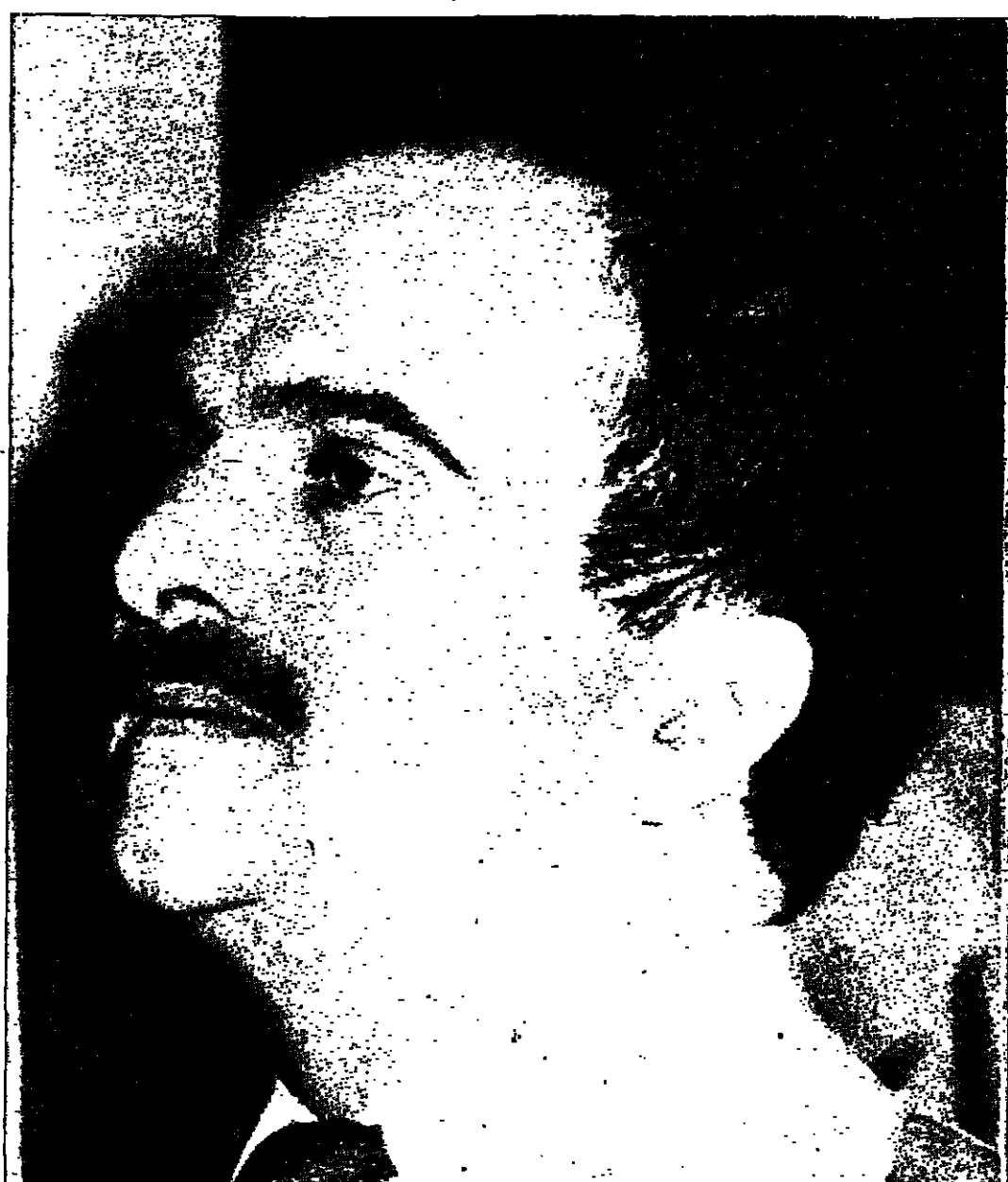
estine Liberation Organisation are the military struggle — or the armed struggle — and the political struggle. When speaking to diplomats from the radical Arab states, one finds agreement that the present phase is definitely due to Arab weakness and disunity and to the exclusion of Egypt from the Arab camp; that this is a phase of political struggle. The problem, of course, is one of polarisation. As you know the Soviet Union is for the present excluded from the peace process, although even the Camp David accords call for Security Council ratification which would necessarily involve both the Soviet Union and communist China.

Q: Again, within that context, do you feel that it would be necessary to get Egypt back into full Arab League status before we could get unity to go forward from here in a peace process?

A: The Egyptian leadership has been fully supportive of Palestinian participation in the process, and I think, has been emphatic on this. I think the Egyptians would be supportive of any joint Arab effort to push peace efforts along. Of course we face immediate problems, not least the continued occupation of Lebanon.

Q: Could you please define the Jordanian view on possible confederation with a presumed Palestinian entity in the West Bank and Gaza, and on a Middle East settlement in general — taking into account the Arab peace plan, that of President Reagan — and perhaps something on the vexed question of mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians?

A: We have made it quite clear since the 1974 Rabat summit decision, that the PLO is the sole rep-



resentative of the Palestinian people. At the same time, in the case of Jordan, we have this difficult problem of juridical and administrative responsibilities which we continue to shoulder as best we can towards the occupied territories and the inhabitants of those territories.

In the event of peace we have made it clear that, if the Palestinians choose confederation with Jordan, that this is not a problematic question, that we can develop this concept according to the wishes of the Jordanians east

of the river and the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

As far as confederation is concerned, or links with the West Bank are concerned, this has been a realistic Jordanian view, and I believe, a view held by most Palestinians. It does not, of course, cut across the Palestinian call for an independent state. But I think that to a very large extent — to be realistic — there has to be a compromise in Palestinian thinking as to how the future peace process is to evolve if an independent Palestinian state is definitively vetoed by all the parties, particularly out-

side parties like the United States.

As to the future, I think that the problem is the lack of vision on all our parts. Peace negotiations could lead to a stabilisation of Israel, the West Bank and Gaza — Jordan contributing as an outer perimeter signatory to a peace agreement as well — and the beginning of a new era of stability which could complement the skills and knowledge of the people to the north of the (Arabian) peninsula with the purchasing power of the oil that we neighbour. But to turn that corner requires more than vision, it requires stature and

dedication to peace.

Q: The problem of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza is causing great concern. Is it true that one possible Jordanian and or Palestinian condition for meaningful negotiations would be an immediate freeze on all further movement of Israeli settlers into those areas?

A: I think that would be realistic, obviously. The World Zionist Organisation target is quite clear — up to 100,000 settlers this year to reduce Arabs to a minority in the occupied territories. That would make it very difficult indeed to enter into a negotiating process.

Q: Israel talks both openly and privately of eventually getting hundreds of thousands of settlers onto the West Bank. Surely this would shut out forever the 1.6 million refugees now scattered over Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. Could there be peace if this came about?

A: I think not. Even in the wildest imagination of accommodation of foreign communities under this or that majority, I think it would be very difficult for any Israeli cabinet to ignore a voting bloc of over 100,000 settlers in the occupied territories.

Q: Another possible condition attributed to you: A timetable for full withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon. Is that substantial?

A: Quite clearly there has to be a finite process. This continuing shaping of Arab will and Arab resources, this continuing discrediting of Arabs under Israeli control is really a sui generis form of occupation. They speak of autonomy within the context of Camp David which have obviously rejected.

Q: President Reagan stresses that a settlement freeze would be a major factor for peace. You yourself have just said this. But what if this freeze is not effected. Is it probable that some moderate Arab regimes, perhaps yourselves included, would inevitably radicalise?

A: Well, as I said, the target is affecting not only the moderate Arab regimes but in general everyone in this area. I think the general initiative had very much in mind to address the Israeli body politic. There has been a certain degree of change and a peace constituency has emerged. Such a

peace constituency, whether in Israel or in the Arab World, is obviously going to be excluded totally by a complete polarisation of so-called pro-Western or pro-Eastern countries. I think the radicalisation and so-called armed struggle in all its aspects will continue to threaten the resources of the area.

Q: Looking at a possible future Palestinian state, are we still talking about a federation, or confederation as proposed by King Hussein eleven years ago? How would Palestinian self-rule be continued in practical terms? Would it be a parliament on the English model, a senate, or what?

A: I think it would be patronising for me to preempt this, or to put the cart before the horse. The issue is withdrawal, and from that withdrawal the creation of a Palestinian entity. We have had, since 1974, a decision to appoint a consultative assembly, and obviously wider participation is called for in the country. This is what we would like to move towards, on parliamentary lines, on both sides of the Jordan.

Q: It's been said that Jordan and the Palestinians could proceed further only if there is a clear consensus, first, by the Palestine parliament, the PNC, when it meets on February 14, and then between yourselves. That you'll go all the way together, no surprises, no changes of heart — shoulder to shoulder, so to speak, as real partners. Is this correct?

A: Obviously we'll have even agony on the road to peace if ever a peace negotiation process starts what with the highly-skilled Israeli capacity for procrastination. It is obviously correct that during this particular phase, unanimity and cohesion are required in Arab ranks and particularly in the Palestinian-Jordanian context.

Q: Do you see the Palestine National Council, parliament, reaching a possible consensus in Algiers?

A: Well, we have to hope for the vision and courage that I called for earlier, and not only the call for peace, which I think has been successfully reiterated by the Palestinian leadership, but also further than that. The fact that the principal constituency we are speaking of is in the occupied territories and not elsewhere — these elements will have to be very dee-

ply considered by the Palestinian leadership.

Again, the question of Palestinian participation is very much a Palestinian leadership choice. But indeed, the West Bank is a major constituency.

Q: Are you optimistic at this point on peace potential in light of King Hussein's recent talks with Mr. Arafat and now with Arab leaders, and possibly several European leaders in the next few days? Does his current European trip signify progress forward?

A: I don't think that the shares of peace, as it were, should be raised or lowered by whatever I have to say in this meeting. But at the same time, let me remind you of a few facts: We are living in a five-minute-to-midnight situation. We are realists. We realise that unless we turn the corner one way or the other, in the next few weeks I would say, then the United States — the dynamic of whose participation in such a process is vital, and particularly at the presidential level — is going to lose interest.

Q: So could we spell that out. What are the alternatives if we don't get peace this time?

A: Further dismemberment of the area, a mosaic of ethnic and sectarian minorities will develop, as it has in Lebanon. And there will be the populist type movement, the class struggle that we have seen in the Mount Lebanon area, or the so-called Gush Emunim in the occupied territories, and (some resemblance to the situation) in Iran. The problem with populism, as we all know, is that it cuts across ideology and class and, by demagogues, is quite well motivated.

Q: A final question. This problem of large numbers of Israeli settlers flowing into the West Bank. President Reagan has stressed that a freeze on this settler movement would be one of the best ingredients for peace. Do you think America must act decisively now and get Israel to make a freeze?

A: I think the frustrations expressed by American spokesmen and the return of Ambassador (Philip) Habib to Washington for consultations is partly an expression of the American emphasis on this very question. It is one of the issues which simply has to be resolved, and principally by the United States.

GUEST COMMENTARY

By Linda L. Layne

Marriage is no reason to disqualify girls from continuing their education

For many years there has been a widespread awareness of the importance of changing the education and training system in Jordan in order to fill the gaps in the labour force in Jordan and the area. This means more vocational training for more mid-level skill positions. At the university level it means more specialisation in the natural and applied sciences, less in the liberal arts.

However, the figures for areas of specialisation at the universities in Jordan for the school year 1981/82 show that the bias towards the humanities and social studies still persists: 62.6 per cent in the humanities and social studies, 20 per cent in natural sciences, and 24 per cent in applied sciences.

In order to compensate for the bias towards humanities, the lion's share, if not all, of the government scholarships should go to students who want to study natural or applied sciences. Some may argue that the places 'could not be filled if they were offered only in the sciences, but based on my experience of the tawjili students of the Mu'addi Secondary School for Boys and the Deir Alla Secondary School for Girls, I do not feel that this would pose a problem.

I found that graduating high school students have little if any

idea of what they would like to study. While this indicates a serious lack of career guidance, it also indicates flexibility, a willingness on the part of the student to study in nearly any field available to them. (There are of course some fields such as nursing that carry cultural stigmas, but sciences are considered to be the "creme de la creme".) The most important thing to these students is to be able to study at a university. If the government offers scholarships in those fields most needed by the nation, I am confident that they will have no trouble finding eager and qualified applicants.

The need to train women to fill Jordan's labour needs is well known and has been much discussed since the 1976 symposium on manpower development which focused on the economic integration of women in Jordan's labour force. Yet, of the government scholarships awarded to women last year (44 per cent of the total), 66 per cent went for study in the humanities and social sciences, 24 per cent in the natural sciences and only 10 per cent in the applied sciences.

When I first went to the Jordan Valley Authority to discuss with them my ideas about doing the research for my doctoral dissertation in cultural anthropology

on education in the Jordan Valley, the chief of the research division stressed over and over again the need to understand the drop-out rates and patterns in the Valley, especially for females. While this has not been the focus of my research, I have kept the issue in mind.

It is my assumption, and was his, that the main reason for female drop-outs is early marriage. More specifically I assumed that married women are too busy, un-

interested, or are prevented by their husbands from continuing their education. Only recently did I discover that in Jordan, girls are not allowed to continue at school after marriage.

They may attend evening school. But where evening school is offered it is almost always only the final year of secondary school, and only the literary stream. (There was only one case in the Balqa district last year where scientific stream was offered in the evenings.) Otherwise, and depending on the demand, any of the first six years of the elementary cycle may be available under the adult literacy programme. Thus a early-marrying Jordanian female risks being deprived of up to five years of education.

The explanation given to me by a headmaster of a secondary school

for the exclusion of married females is that "married females might talk" about the intimacies of married life to their "innocent" classmates.

Now I ask you, is it any more likely that this would be the case for married females than for married males? Perhaps in the opinion of the Ministry of Education, it does not matter if married males talk but it does matter if married females do. Regardless, girls and boys have access and exposure to married people of their own sex in everyday life outside the school yard.

If the government of Jordan is serious about providing equal

educational opportunities for all and if it is serious about significantly increasing the number of educated females in order to meet its manpower needs, it should not deprive females of educational opportunities simply because they are married. In fact, perhaps they should consider the provision of childcare facilities for both students and teachers in order to encourage married women to study or to teach.

Linda Layne is undertaking field research in Jordan for a doctorate at Princeton University, USA

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

16:30	Koran
16:50	Cartoons
17:10	Children's Programme
17:30	Black Horse
17:50	Cinema
18:20	High Chaparral
19:00	Local Programme
19:30	Local Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:30	Arabic Series
23:15	News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Documentary: "Pella"
21:10	Best Sellers: Shogun
22:00	News in English
22:15	Music in Time

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
6.40 p.m. on 95.60 KHz, SW

07:10	Morning Show
07:10	News Summary
07:10	Morning Show
07:10	News Summary
07:10	News Summary
07:10	Pop Session
07:10	News Summary
07:10	Pop Session
07:10	News Bulletin
07:10	Instrumentals
07:10	Science Report
07:10	Concert Hour
07:10	News Summary
07:10	Instrumentals, Old Favorites
07:10	Licenses' Choice
07:10	News Summary
07:10	Jazz Hour
07:10	News Summary
07:10	News Summary
07:10	News Summary
07:10	Evening Show
07:10	News Summary
07:10	Evening Show
07:10	News Summary
07:10	News Summary
07:10	News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1413 KHz
6:00 Morning: 6:30 The Fred Woods
Collection 6:45 6:50 Review 6:55

Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09
British Press Review 07:15
07:30 Music for the Court of Louis XIV
07:45 Letter from America 08:00 News-
week 08:30 Big Band Sound 08:50
World News 09:09 News about Britain
09:15 From Our Own Correspondent
09:30 Sarah and Company 10:00 News
News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 The Pleas-
ure's Yours 11:00 World News 11:09
British Press Review 11:15 People and
Politics 11:45 Sports Review 12:15 Cla-
ssical Record Review 12:30 Religious
Service 12:00 World News 12:09 News
About Britain 12:15 Letter from Amer-
ica 12:30 Play of the Week 12:45 World
News 12:50 Commentary 15:15 Good
Books 15:30 Short Story 15:45 The
Sandi Jones Request Show 16:30 The
Baywatch Story 17:00 Radio Newswire
17:15 Concert Hall 18:00 World News
18:09 Commentary 18:15 From Our
Own Correspondent 18:35 Financial
Review 18:45 Letter from America
19:00 World News 19:09 Meridian 19:40
Reflections 19:45 Sports 20:00 World
News 20:09 News Summary 20:15
Radio Newswire 20:30 Animal, Vege-
table or Mineral? 21:00 Jazz Workshop
21:15 Conducted Tour 22:00 World
News 22:09 Commentary 22:15 Let-
terbox 22:30 Sunday Hall-Hour 22:40
Lord Harewood's Musical Meeting
23:15 The Pleasure's Yours 24:00 World
News 00:09 Science in Action 00:40 Ref-
lections 00:45 Sports 01:00 World
News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Letter
from America 01:30 Talking About
Music

VOICE OF AMERICA

KHz 1260, 5965, 7200, 15205, 11725

06:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News
and Topical Reports 17:15 News Hor-
izons 17:30 Issues in the News 16:00
Special English News 18:15 News and
their views 18:15 Special English Fea-
ture: People in America 18:30 Music
USA: Standards 19:00 News and New
Products (USA) 19:15 Critics Choice
19:30 Studio One 20:00 Special English:
News/World and their stories, feature
"People in America" 20:15 Studio One
(Standards) 21:00 News and Topical
Reports 21:15 News Horizon 21:30 Issues
in the News 22:00 Special English:
News/World and their stories 22:15 The
Concert Hall 2:00 News and New Pro-
ducts USA 2:15 Critics Choice 2:30
Studio One

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILM

"Maison en Set Danc Oratoire" col-
orfilm at the French Cultural Centre.

EXHIBITION

"History of the French Song," at the
French Cultural Centre.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Amman, tel. 24590
Church of the Agapetion (Roman
Catholic) Jabal Lubweid, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Hussein, 661757
Church of the Annunciation (Greek
Orthodox) Chabli, 23541
Anglican Church (Church of the Red-
eemer) Jabal Amman, 43455
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh,
71331
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh,
75261
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)
Ashrafieh, 71751
Armenian Lutheran Church (Inter-
denominational): meets at St. Andrew
Baptist School in St. James, 663249
Philippine Church, Meetings every
second and fourth Wednesday at the
Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philippine Rotary Club, Meetings
every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,
1:30 p.m.
Roman Catholic Church, Meetings every
Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman,
English Circle. Tel. 813261.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 20405
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hays Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84955

MUSEUMS

Rakdara Museum: Jewellery and cos-
tumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics
from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 17th
centuries). The Roman Theatre.

Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5
p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Museum of Antiquities: Has an
excellent collection of the antiquities of
Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cinder Hill).
Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
(Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m.
- 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a col-
lection of paintings, ceramics, and scul-
pture by contemporary Islamic artists
from most of the Muslim countries; a
collection of paintings by 19th Century
orientalist artists. Montazah, Jabal
Lubweid. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m.
1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Closed Tuesdays.
Military Museum: Collection of military
memorabilia dating from the Arab
Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.
Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed
Sundays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to
150 year old items such as costumes,
weapons, musical instruments, etc.
Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lease Amman Club. Meetings every
first and third Wednesday at the Tyche
Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lease Philadelphia Club. Meetings
every second and fourth Wednesday at
the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lease Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings
every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,
1:30 p.m.

PRAYER TIMES

06:56 (Sunrise) Shoray
06:22 (Sunrise) Shoray
11:50 Dhulhi
14:56 'Asr
17:20 Maghreb
18:45 'Isha

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Ato in-
formation department at Amman Air-
port tel. 92205-6, where it should always be
verified.

ARRIVALS

06:00	Baghdad (IRA)
06:00	Dhahran (BA)
06:45	Cairo (EA)
06:45	Cairo (RU)
06:55	Agaba (RU)
09:05	Dubai (BA)
09:30	Jeddah (RU)
09:45	Kuwait (RU)
10:15	Beirut (RU)
10:45	Riyadh (SV)
14:35	Dhahran (BA)
14:35	Kuwait (RU)
15:20	Jeddah (SV)
16:30	Cairo (RU)
16:45	Athens (RU)
17:00	Brussels, Frankfurt (RU)
17:30	New York, Vienna (RU)
17:30	London (RU)
18:15	Zarich (SR)
18:25	Paris, Beirut (AF)
18:40	Casablanca, Tunis (RU)
19:00	Paris, Geneva (RU)
19:30	Rome (RU)
20:40	Beirut (MEA)
22:30	Baghdad (RU)
00:30	Cairo (RU)
00:30	Cairo (EU)
01:45	Baghdad (RU)
01:45	Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

06:45	Cairo (RU)
06:50	Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (IA)
06:15	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00	Agaba (RU)
07:45	London (BA)
07:50	Cairo (EA)
08:45	Beirut (MEA)
09:05	Rome (Alitalia)
10:30	Rome (RU)
11:05	Athens (RU)
11:45	Amsterdam, New York (RU)
12:30	Cairo (RU)
12:45	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
15:00	Agaba (RU)
15:30	Kuwait (RU)
16:50	Jeddah (SV)
18:30	Baghdad (RU)

18:45	Beirut (RU)
19:05	Kuwait (SR)
19:15	Dhahran (RU)
19:30	Jeddah (RU)
19:40	Bahaira, Doha (RU)
19:50	Abu Dhabi (RU)
20:00	Cairo (EA)
20:15	Baghdad (RU)
21:15	Dubai, Muscat (RU)
21:30	Baghdad (RU)
01:15	Cairo (EA)
02:20	Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in Jds	
Belgian franc	73.8 / 74.2
Dutch guilder	131.6 / 132.4
Egyptian pounds	317.5 / 322.6
French franc	51.8 / 52.1
Irish dollar	563.7 / 570
Italian lire (for 100)	25.7
Japanese yen (for 100)	150.3 / 151.2
Kuwaiti dinar	1215.2 / 1223
Lebanese lira	89.5 / 90.7
Omani rial	1018.5 / 1027.2
Omani rial	96.7 / 97.5
Saudi riyal	102.8 / 103.5
Swedish crown	47.6 / 47.9
Swiss franc	176.0 / 177.1
Syrian lira	62.9 / 63.6
UAE dirham	96.6 / 97.3
U.S. sterling pound	542.7 / 546
U.S. dollar	254 / 256
W. German mark	147.1 / 148

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of
Meteorology.

It will be fair, with medium and high
clouds. Winds will be southeasterly
moderate. In Agaba, winds will be nor-
therly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C
Amman 16/25
Beirut 19/29
Agaba 18/25
Deserts 20/29
Jordan Valley 14/24

Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 16, Agaba 24. Humidity re-
sults: Amman 34 per cent, Agaba 20
per cent.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance	193, 75111
Fire, fire, police	199
Blood bank	71547
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Fire headquarters	22090-3
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	30141
Traffic police	56401
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Hospital -	813813-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman	44381
Al-Jalil Maternity, J. Amman	42441
Jabal Amman Maternity	42362
Malha, J. Amman	36140
Al-Jalil, Shamsi	66411-4
Shamsi Hospital	66913-5
University Hospital	848545
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein	667158
Al-Muasher Hospital	667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali	665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164
Italian, Al-Muhajir	77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	75111
Army, Marka	91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Farouq Hussein Hour 38189

Dr. Mohammed Ibrahim Khalil

Salim pharmacy	56294 / 55814
Palestine pharmacy	36720
Ibad pharmacy	71547
Vinecia taxi	44584
Mihyar taxi	44574
Asem taxi	844503
Jordan taxi	23050
Amman taxi	51424

IRBID:

Dr. Anwar Al Shubul 2624 / 72680
Alabboud pharmacy 5257

ZARQA:

Dr. Hisham Hissat 82440
Dalal pharmacy (-)

GENERAL

Jordan Television	73111
Radio Jordan	74111
Ministry of Tourism	42311
Hotel complaints	666412
Price complaints	661776
Telephone:	
Information	
Jordan and Middle East calls	12
Overseas calls	10
Cable or telegram	17
Repair service	11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.	
Apple (American)	450 / 460
Apple (Double Red)	200 / 150
Apple (Golden)	200 / 150
Apple (Tartish)	200 / 150
Apple (French)	350 / 300
Apple (Starline)	350 / 300
Banana	270 / 220
Banana (Malabar)	230 / 200
Banana	480 / 400
Banana (Broad)	360 / 300
Beet	180 / 150
Bonmati	280 / 200
Cabbage	120 / 100
Carrot	120 / 100
Cauliflower (white)	110 / 80
Chickens	390 / 400
Coconut	350 / 300
Cucumber (large)	400 / 300
Cucumber (small)	650 / 600
Eggplant (large)	270 / 200
Garlic	360 / 300
Okra	140 / 100
Lemon (local)	140 / 100
Marrow (large)	220 / 180
Marrow (small)	380 / 340
Onion (dry)	140 / 100
Onion (green)	180 / 140
Oranges	260 / 200
Oranges (Mandarin)	240 / 200
Oranges (Alphonso)	200 / 160
Oranges (local)	280 / 160
Pepper (Sweet)	400 / 160
Pepper (Hot Green)	660 / 600
Potatoes	180 / 140
Radish	70 / 50
Splashed	110 / 90
Tomatoes	230 / 180
Turnip	130 / 109

SPORTS

Hagler retains undisputed middleweight title Sibson sliced up, floored twice in one-sided bout

WORCESTER, Massachusetts (R) — Marvin Hagler retained his undisputed world middleweight title Friday night when the floored Britain's Tony Sibson twice with crushing rights and the referee stopped the bout two minutes and 40 seconds into the sixth round.

With blood streaming from a cut left eye, Sibson bounced off the canvas quickly both times. But he was groggy and wobbly when he rose the second time and referee Carlos Padilla of the Philippines halted the one-sided fight.

Midway through the sixth round, Hagler sent the 24-year-old challenger crashing to the canvas with a powerful right hook. Sibson rose at the count of two but Padilla gave him a standing eight-count.

Then, less than a minute later, the 28-year-old champion put Sibson on the canvas again with a short, looping right to the head. Sibson, dazed, again got up quickly but appeared rubber-legged.

Padilla looked in his eyes for a few seconds then signalled an end to the scheduled 15-round bout. Sibson did not win a round, although the third round was even, as Hagler dictated the pace and maintained control from the opening bell.

Sibson's strategy was to carry the fight to Hagler in the hope of getting inside where he is most effective with his potent left jab and left hook. But he was frustrated throughout by Hagler's

tactics of dancing away and switching from a left-handed to an orthodox stance throughout. The challenger, from Leicester, England, managed to land only a few effective blows.

Hagler, on the other hand, found Sibson an easy target as he connected repeatedly with crisp right jabs, right-hand leads, left hooks and swift combinations to the head.

In defending his title for the sixth straight time by a knockout, Hagler opened up a cut alongside Sibson's left eye late in the fifth round. In that round Hagler jolted Sibson several times with right uppercuts and stinging left jabs to the head.

Then, early in the sixth round, Hagler re-opened the wound with two stinging right jabs before dropping Sibson for the first time.

Sibson, suffering his first defeat in more than three years, tried to cut off the ring in an effort to get Hagler against the ropes and score inside.

But Hagler negated that strategy by dancing from side to side while connecting often with a variety of punches, and his tactic of switching styles — from southpaw to right-hand — seemed to bewilder the Briton.

Hagler's 6½ inch (16.5 cm) reach advantage also made it extremely difficult for Sibson to penetrate the champion's defence.

Hagler won the first two rounds comfortably as he out-boxed and out-punched Sibson who had difficulty landing a blow during the early part of the fight.

Hagler showed his superiority from the start as he caught Sibson with two sharp combinations to the head and about six good left jabs in the first round. In the second, the champion continued to score almost at will with combinations and jabs as Sibson tried unsuccessfully to get inside.

But in the third round the Briton, the World Boxing Council's top contender for the title, came alive.

He connected with a number of solid left hooks and a sharp right to the head and appeared to have won the round — and did, on the scorecard of one judge — but the round turned out to be even.



Middleweight champ Marvin Hagler (right) connects to the face of Tony Sibson in the first round of their title fight Friday night. (A.P. wirephoto)

That was the challenger's only good round of the night, although he landed a solid left hook early in the fourth before Hagler regained the upper hand.

Hagler, who has now won 56 fights, 47 by knockout, while losing twice and fighting two draws, was well ahead on the scorecards of Padilla and judges Tony Perez of New York and Marcello Bertini of Italy. Padilla had it 50-46, Perez 49-46 and Bertini 50-45.

For Sibson, the defeat was only his fourth, and his first since he lost to Kevin Finnegan in a 15-round British middleweight title bout on November 6, 1979. It was only the second time he had been stopped. He has 47 victories to his credit.

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Coe in devastating form

COSFORD, England (R) — Olympic champion Sebastian Coe, making his first track appearance since his surprise defeat over 800 metres at the European Championships last September, produced a devastating last lap sprint to win a 1,500 metres race here Saturday.

Triple world record holder Coe was running for Britain in an indoor match against France. Coe, who was dogged by injury and illness last year, led for 1,000 metres and then tucked in behind Frenchman Didier Begouin.

At the bell Coe produced an explosive turn of speed to burst into the lead and he went further and further away to win in three minutes 42.60 seconds. Begouin was second in 3:45.74.

Afterwards Coe said: "The speed is still there. It's nice to know I retain the basic ability to move quickly, even without having done a great deal of speed work."

UEFA fines Barcelona \$30,000

ZURICH (R) — Spanish soccer club Barcelona were fined 60,000 Swiss francs (\$30,000) by the European Football Union (UEFA) here Saturday after incidents during the second leg of their European Supercup final with England's Aston Villa last month.

Three players were sent off — two from Barcelona and one from Villa — and seven booked in the match which European Champions Villa won 3-0 to give them a 3-1 aggregate victory.

Barcelona were fined 35,000 Swiss francs (\$17,500) last July after rowdy scenes during their European Cup Winners' Cup final with Belgium side Standard Liege in May.

Luebke sets 200m world best

SINDELFINGEN, West Germany (R) — Ralf Luebke set a world indoor best time of 20.98 seconds for the men's 200 metres at the West German Athletic Championships here Friday night.

In an earlier qualifying heat Erwin Skamrah, whose year-old record Luebke broke, appeared to have broken the mark of 20.99 he set in Dortmund.

But a temporary failure of the electronic timing apparatus meant Skamrah had to be satisfied with a hand timing of 20.6 seconds.

Rugby Union's pure image suffers a severe battering

By John McHaffey
Reuter

LONDON — Rugby Union's public image as an amateur sport of unimpeachable purity has taken a severe battering in recent months following revelations of under-the-counter payments to leading international players.

For a number of years there have been persistent allegations that a West German sports goods manufacturing company have been paying players to wear their boots.

Late last year these charges were confirmed when former Welsh scrum-half Gareth Edwards admitted in a television interview he had been the liaison man between the manufacturers and the Welsh team.

In practically any other sport these disclosures would have been less than sensational in an era when the dollar rules in everything from table tennis to tiddlywinks.

But to the Rugby Union establishment, fond of proclaiming that union is the last true amateur sport, the Edwards' confession had the impact of a tidal wave.

Rugby in Britain has been associated with the upper classes since last century's industrial revolution.

With the migration of labour from country to town soccer, a game which can be played on a hard surface, became the sport of the urban working class while Rugby was confined to the upper class public schools with their acres of green fields.

Wales, where Rugby is the national sport, has always been the exception among the home countries so it is not surprising that Welsh players have been at the centre of the recent controversy.

The tradition of gentlemen players taking part in sport purely for enjoyment has lingered on in British rugby and to a certain extent it has been reflected in the leading rugby-playing Commonwealth countries — Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Life in the harsh economic climate of the 1980s though is far removed from the leisurely life style enjoyed by the British aristocracy 100 years ago and inevitably the increasing pressures have led to some fundamental changes in attitude in the major rugby nations.

The most striking example came in Australia last year when 10 leading players declared themselves unavailable for a tour of New Zealand and nine of them later took the unprecedented step of issuing a statement detailing their reasons.

This difficult decision has been forced on us mainly because of the financial burden we have incurred by not receiving any significant income during the periods when we have represented Australia," the statement read.

As a direct consequence of this action the Australian Rugby Union last week trebled the players' daily allowances to 35 Australian (\$33) dollars, saying the amount would "more suitably reflect the daily demands on players in their international representative capacities."

The Australian players' decision naturally caused great interest across the Tasman sea in New Zealand where the All Blacks captain Graham Mourie said:

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Liverpool shows no sign of easing up

LONDON (R) — Leaders Liverpool made full use of the English first division's first weather-hit Saturday skating over the horizon and out of sight of the chasing pack.

As snow and sub-zero temperatures wiped out more than half the scheduled League programme in England and Scotland including six first division matches, Liverpool refused to show any sign of easing up.

Kenny Dalglish scored the 60th minute goal to give Liverpool a 1-0 win over Ipswich at home where, thanks to Anfield's under-soil heating, the only ice in evidence was that keeping the champagne cool. It was their 10th successive victory.

With Manchester United, Wat

ford and Nottingham Forest — the three sides closest to Liverpool — among the 12 first division sides forced to kick their heels, Liverpool hauled themselves 15 points clear at the top.

Although second-placed United now have one game in hand over the leaders, they must win five successive games and Liverpool must lose five to go level on points.

Manchester City's new manager John Benson will wish his side's visit to Coventry had been postponed.

City, who have not won at Highfield Road for five years, were thrashed 4-0 in Benson's first match since being appointed manager. Coventry's Jim Melrose opened the scoring after half an

hour and Mark Hateley added a second before halftime.

Gary Gillespie and Steve Hunt scored in the second half to complete a bleak day for Benson.

European Champions Aston Villa had winger Tony Morley to thank for putting them on the road to a 2-0 victory over Everton.

Morley snatched his first goal for three months in the 15th minute. Peter Withe hitting the second eight minutes from time to end Everton's run of five successive victories.

Tottenham, who travel to Everton for their fifth round Football Association (F.A.) Cup tie next week, beat Swansea 1-0 at home thanks to a Garth Crooks header after 35 minutes.

In the second division leaders Wolverhampton fought back to

beat lowly Carlisle 2-1 after falling behind in the 15th minute to a Paul Bannon goal. But Mel Eves levelled just before halftime and substitute Will Livingstone hit their winner in the second half.

A hat-trick by teenager Eric Black gave Aberdeen a 3-1 win over champions Celtic which took them to the top of the Scottish Premier Division.

Aberdeen fell behind to a Charlie Nicholas goal in the 34th minute but hit back to score twice inside 30 seconds just before the interval.

Black grabbed his first after Neil Simpson touched on a long pass from Stuart Kennedy and headed another from six metres out just seconds later after Peter Weir crossed from the goal line.

FOR RENT

Furnished or unfurnished apartment

Three bedrooms, L-shaped salon with de luxe accessories. Centrally heated with garage. Jabal Amman, 5th Circle, Suweifiha.

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FOR SALE

1979 Daihatsu Charmant, duty paid JD 1600.

1980 Daihatsu Charmant, duty paid, JD 1800. National Video JD 400.

Tel. 813380

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Conditions: Good English speaking & writing essential.

REMARKS: 1. PLEASE SEND YOUR PERSONAL HISTORY WITH EDUCATION AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AND WITH A PHOTO ATTACHED TO.
P.O. BOX 81538, AMMAN

2. PLEASE LET US HAVE YOUR TELEPHONE NO. AND ADDRESS ON YOUR PERSONAL HISTORY.

JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY TENDER NO. 1/83 NORTH JORDAN DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY

JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY announces the issuance of Tender No. 1/83 for the North Jordan Domestic Water Supply Project-Electrical Power Supply. The tender includes the supply, erection and commissioning of the following:-

- 33 KV under ground cable for approximately 3.4 KM
- 33 KV overhead lines for 25 KM with steel towers.
- One 33/6.6 KV substation of 5 MVA capacity.
- Two 33/6.6 KV substations of 3.5 MVA capacity each.
- One 33/0.4 KV substation of 100 KVA capacity.

Contractors having experiences in similar projects and wishing to participate in this tender are invited to get the tender documents on or after Saturday 12-2-83 from the following address:-

Jordan Electricity Authority
Stores & Supplies Dept.
Fifth Circle - Orthodox Club Road
Jabal Amman,
Amman - Jordan.

A nonrefundable fee of (JD 60) will be charged for one set of tender documents comprising, one copy of the specifications and one full size and half size copy of the drawings.

Offers to be submitted to the Secretary of Tendering Committee accompanied with a bid bond equal to 2% of the offer value at 12:00 noon Monday 28/3/83 at the JEA address.

ARABIC TUITION

Ex-MECAS instructor available for private lessons in colloquial and classical Arabic.

Interested may contact Dr. Nayef Tel. 666641

INVITATION TO BID

Ministry of Education/ Projects Directorate announces an invitation to bid for the following packages which are part of the 3rd educational project:-

1. Poultry processing plant
2. Broiler production unit

Bld No
28
29

Companies and agents of manufacturers are invited to collect copies of these tenders from the Projects Directorate situated in Abdali, behind the public security headquarters building. A fee of 5 JDs will be charged for each tender starting 12th Feb. 83.

Closing date will be at 10.00 a.m., March 27th, 1983.

Projects Director

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PEUGEOT
THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE
TRADING Co. LTD.
King Hussein Street, Abdali, Tel. 665732
P.O. Box 6016
Amman, Jordan

PEUGEOT

ALBER ABELA

2nd Circle, Jabal Amman,
have the following vacancies:

- A. Secretary
- B. Experienced bookkeeper
- C. Electrician
- D. Boiler Mechanic

Please phor at 44419 for an appointment

UAE to slash spending by half

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, has so far given no indication that its balanced budget for fiscal 1983 ending in April has slipped into deficit.

ister Kamel Hassan Al Maghour, whose country has called for emergency OPEC talks to head off a price crash, arrived in Qatar Saturday for talks with Qatari Oil Minister Abdul Aziz Bin Khalifa Al Thani which are expected to focus on the OPEC crisis.

The three sides plus Canada had general discussions Friday on the state of international trade and agreed that they were committed to preventing protectionist trends spreading.

strategy is to depend less on crude sales and boost the capacity of Kuwait's own refineries to around

"We're all out of liquor. How about a nice glass of acid rain?"

OR WHEN THE PIZZA WAS TOO HOT!

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A SNOW-BLOWER
FIGHT WITH THE
NEXT-DOOR
NEIGHBOR!

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ORESACHER

IT'S NOT FOR YOU - IT'S FOR ME

LONDON (R) — Britain's annual inflation rate has dropped below five per cent for the first time in 13 years, Employment Minister Norman Tebbit said Friday. But he warned that the period of falling inflation was ending and the coming months could see some increases in the rate of price growth. Annual retail price growth slowed to 4.9 per cent in January from 5.4 per cent in December and 12 per cent a year ago. Inflation was last at this level in early 1970, and touched a peak of almost 27 per cent in 1975.

training for best results in lifetime. An outstanding sports leader in this chart.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
14					15						16			
17					18						19			
			20	21				22		23				
24	25	26					27							
28					29	30			31					
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39				40	41				42					
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	51	52				53				54				
55								56	57					
58					59		60				61	62	63	64
65							66				67			
68							69				70			

WORLD

Questioning of Lech Walesa ends

WARSAW (R) — Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, left the military prosecutor's office in Warsaw Saturday after three days of questioning.

Earlier a Reuters correspondent saw a man he believed was Mr. Walesa being taken from the building in a police car flanked by two police in uniform but this appeared to have been a hoax to divert attention from the 39-year-old union leader.

He had been summoned to Warsaw from his home in Gdansk to be questioned on Thursday in connection with a case against members of the dissident Workers Defence Committee (KOR) who were closely associated with Solidarity.

When he left Saturday he told a Western reporter the questioning had finished and he was returning to his Gdansk home.

Mr. Walesa headed the 9.5 million-member Solidarity, the first independent union in the Communist bloc, from its inception in the summer of 1980.

He was interned with other Solidarity leaders when the military took over in Dec. 1981, and only released last November, a month

after Solidarity was formally dissolved.

Since his release he has pledged to use all peaceful means to achieve the goals of the old union and in particular, workers rights. He has been cold-shouldered by the Communist authorities, who have tried to belittle his importance and have described him as "the former leader of the former trade union".

When he was released he told Western reporters he would have to proceed with caution to avoid re-arrest. He said he felt like a man let out on a slippery tightrope over a prison yard.

When he arrived for his first session of questioning at the prosecutor's office on Thursday Mr. Walesa said he would seek not to incriminate his former associates.

Mr. Walesa, contacted at home, said she had not heard about any action against her husband.

Mr. Walesa ran up against the authorities in his home town of Gdansk on Dec. 16 when he planned to address a crowd of shipyard workers.

Indian bandit queen surrenders peacefully

NEW DELHI (R) — India's bandit queen, Phoolan Devi, surrendered in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh Saturday, ending a two-year saga of crime and vengeance.

The husky-voiced, boyish-looking Phoolan, 27, was one of two gang leaders and 22 bandits who surrendered to the state's chief minister, Arjun Singh, in the town of Bhand, 300 kilometres southeast of Delhi, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

A large crowd watched as Phoolan, whose name means "flower-like" in Hindi, handed

her gun to Mr. Singh and knelt to touch his feet in respect at a ceremony in a school building, PTI said.

PTI said Phoolan, dressed in khaki with a red headband, looked harassed, was trembling and did not say a word.

Her gang is accused of a massacre on St. Valentine's Day (Feb. 14) two years ago in which 21 people were killed to avenge the death of her outlaw lover.

Since then, she has evaded police, operating from craggy, snake-infested ravines where a

number of outlaw chiefs live. Members of her gang followed her in placing their guns and a small stock of ammunition before the chief minister.

Another notorious bandit known as Ghanshyam then led his gang in laying down their arms.

Mr. Singh told the crowd the surrender was unconditional and was caused by constant police pressure on dacoit (bandit) gangs in the area. He said police had been ordered to protect those surrendering.

All those who gave themselves

up Saturday had prices on their heads offered by the Madhya and Uttar Pradesh state governments, PTI said.

Phoolan herself was wanted for murder, robbery and other crimes. She had been reported ready to surrender previously but arrangements with police fell through at the last minute.

Uttar Pradesh police say that two years ago she and a gang of 35 bandits killed 21 people in the small village of Behmat where she believed the killers of her outlaw lover Vikram Mallah lived.

Britain's mass murder suspect appears in court

LONDON (R) — A 37-year-old British civil servant who told police he had strangled and butchered 16 young drifters was remanded in jail Saturday on a single murder charge.

While police probed the garden of a house where he had once lived for human remains, Dennis Nilsen, thin, bespectacled and untidily dressed, made his first court appearance in connection with the case.

He showed no emotion as he told the court in North London he understood the charge that, on or about Feb. 1, he wilfully murdered Stephen Sinclair, 20, the only one of his victims so far identified.

Mr. Nilsen was employed as a

£7,000 (\$10,500) a year official in a government job centre where applications are processed for state grants for unemployed people wanting to move in search of work.

Mr. Sinclair was one of three young white males whose cut-up remains were found blocking a sewer in an apartment house area of North London's Muswell Hill district.

Mr. Nilsen, living in a nearby flat, led them to another house in Cricklewood five kilometres away where, he told police, up to 13 other victims had been disposed.

Police Saturday resumed digging in the garden at a house in suburban Willesden Green.

Vietnamese naval, air strength concerns U.S.

SINGAPORE (R) — Vietnam has built up a formidable naval and air force with Soviet help, posing a serious threat to the South East Asian region, a U.S. Seventh Fleet spokesman said.

The Soviet Union had also improved its facilities at Cam Ranh Bay in South Vietnam to give its navy greater flexibility and operational range in the Pacific and Indian oceans, he said.

The spokesman, Commander Paul Hanley — in Singapore with the fleet's commander, Vice-Adm. Staser Holcomb — told a group of foreign correspondents that the Vietnamese navy had increased its strength to 460 vessels, mostly amphibious craft, to become a "capable fighting force."

"The air force is also formidable," he added.

"The Russians have replaced their (the Vietnamese) old MIGs with MIG-21s which they use against resistance forces in Kampuchea and Laos."

The Soviet Union had permanently based at least four long-range reconnaissance aircraft in Vietnam, Commander Hanley said.

He said that the Cam Ranh Bay base, strategically located close to the Straits of Malacca, the main

waterway for all shipping between the west and northwest Pacific, had helped double the operational ability of the Soviet navy which previously had to depend on its Siberian port of Vladivostok.

The Vietnamese base had become so effective that the Soviet Union appeared to have decided not to keep the bulk of its naval units permanently stationed in the Indian Ocean, he said.

Lehman airs views

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Navy Secretary John Lehman said Friday that President Reagan's \$1.6 billion re-armament programme was an essential first step towards any effective arms control agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union.

He told an international conference on defence in Munich, West Germany, that Americans and West Europeans too often forgot the link between deterrence and arms control.

He said that the West, by building a defence strong enough to survive a Soviet first strike and then retaliate, was giving "the Soviet Union every incentive to agree to a formula for mutual security at lower arms levels."

Environment row could damage White House

WASHINGTON (R) — A major row which could damage the Reagan administration is threatening to erupt over a dispute between Congress and Anne Gorsuch, administrator of the government's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The dispute, which has already led Congress to cite Mrs. Gorsuch for contempt, intensified during the past week. A key EPA official was fired, a congressional subcommittee issued 36 subpoenas and allegations were made that the EPA was destroying key documents.

At least five separate congressional subcommittees are investigating whether the EPA's management of its programme for cleaning up hazardous waste sites was affected by political influence and unethical behaviour. The programme is financed by a \$1.6 billion fund from taxes on chemicals.

The House of Representatives cited Mrs. Gorsuch for contempt on Dec. 16 when, acting on Pre-

sident Reagan's orders, she refused to hand over documents relating to investigations of firms suspected of dumping toxic wastes. The vote was 254 to 105.

In ordinary circumstances, it would be up to the justice department to prosecute Mrs. Gorsuch on behalf of Congress. Instead, it went to court to try to block the action.

But a U.S. district court judge dismissed the justice department's suit last week and asked the White House and Congress to try to work out a compromise on the documents, which Mrs. Gorsuch said she withheld on orders from the president under the doctrine of executive privilege.

The issue was further complicated this week when Mr. Reagan dismissed Rita Lavelle, who was in charge of the waste site programme. The EPA said Mrs. Gorsuch had lost confidence in Miss Lavelle's ability to carry out the work.

Study shows inadequate Soviet diet

MOSCOW (R) — The average Soviet citizen eats too little of everything except bread and sugar, according to a report in Friday's issue of the monthly magazine "Sociological Researches."

The report also noted that private plots now produced a quarter of all Soviet crops although they covered only 2.8 per cent of the sown area.

Economists Alexander Levin and Natalya Rimashevskii included rare statistics on consumption levels in their survey, which showed that average meat consumption, at 57 kilos per per-

son per year, did not increase at all between 1975 and 1981 and remained at 78 per cent of the level recommended by nutritionists.

Milk and butter consumption actually declined over the same period from 78 per cent to 75.3 per cent of the nutritional standard.

The two economists said that if measured by calories, the average diet now reached adequate levels. But if the far more important percentages of fat, vitamins and proteins were taken into account, it was considerably below the proper norm.

There were particular problems

Dead Iranians litter road to Amara

By Nicholas Moore

SHIB SECTOR, Southeast Iraq (R) — The Iranian dead lay as yet unburied, sprawled and blackened at the edge of the road.

Nearby, Iraqi soldiers sat round a cooking pot, survivors of a new bout of savage fighting in the 29 month-old Gulf War between Iran and Iraq.

Both sides kept up a sporadic artillery duel and small arms fire occasionally rattled from the Iraqi forward line, a few thousand metres nearer the Iranians.

For the moment, however, this was a lull in the battle that had developed since Iran, massing up to 100,000 men, started a new offensive on Sunday night.

But at this point, Iraq says, the fiercest fighting has occurred roughly 65 kilometres due east of the Iraqi town of Amara.

The Iraqis say that here, on Thursday morning, an Iranian armoured brigade broke through and then was destroyed in a counter-attack.

Assuming the Iranian dead are lying where they fell, it appears that Iranian troops overran Iraqi lines along a front at least a thousand metres long and advanced up to four kilometres.

Then they were cut down by the fire of the rear lines and Iraq's Soviet-supplied armour.

Western correspondents, the first taken to the front in this battle, could not easily judge the scale of the action, or whether Iran had yet put in its main attack of the offensive.

Can they come again? "They cannot," said an Iraqi major in a front line dugout.

But the Iraqis were bringing more tanks up to the front. A convoy of nearly 100 supply trucks rumbled out of Amara. If they want to reach that town, the Ira-

nians will have to advance across flat, desert terrain against an enemy entrenched in depth and generously equipped with armour, artillery and air defence missiles.

The Iraqis say the Iranians used their superior numbers, including many teenage Islamic revolutionary guards, to make initial probing attacks across minefields.

The corpses seen Friday appeared from their equipment to have been regular troops. Back at Iraqi Fourth Corps headquarters, correspondents counted 28 knocked-out tanks and armoured vehicles which the Iraqis said were Iranian hardware brought off the battlefield.

The Iraqis say they took 1,000 prisoners Thursday but correspondents were told they had all been taken north to Baghdad Friday.

Seven prisoners could be seen, one with a bandaged wound, sitting or slumped outside a forward command post.

Some wished to pray and Iraqi soldiers unbound their hands to let them kneel and face Mecca.

An Iranian shell screamed in and exploded within 100 metres, although most were landing further forward.

As far as could be judged from a not very detailed map, the Iraqi line, intact as of about 1200 GMT Friday, runs right along the international border in this sector.

An Iraqi communiqué Friday night said Iranian losses in the Shib offensive that ended Thursday were 4,786 killed and a large number of wounded in addition to the losses of 3,140 armoured vehicles.

A later communiqué said Iraqi fighter planes and helicopter gunships raided Iranian positions in the Misan area Friday. The planes returned safely to base.

It added that Iranian shelling damaged civilian installations in

the southern Iraqi port of Basra and the border towns of Mandali and Zubaydah.

Rajavi predicts uprising

AUVERS-SUR-OISE, France (R) — Exiled Iranian opposition leader Massoud Rajavi has predicted that Iran would see a popular uprising following Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's death and said his own Mujahedin guerrilla movement was prepared to assume temporary power.

Mr. Rajavi also said that a meeting with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tareq Aziz in France last month had convinced him that Ayatollah Khomeini, who is 82, was the only obstacle to peace in the 29-month-old Gulf War.

The guerrilla leader was talking to reporters in his place of exile in this village 45 kilometres north of Paris on the day of the fourth anniversary of the Iranian Islamic republic. He accused Ayatollah Khomeini of prolonging the war with Iraq against the wishes of the Iranian population.

"Khomeini pursues the external war because he has an internal war to face. He started the latest offensive to give what he claimed would be a punishing answer to Iraq because it covers up an acute social and economic crisis and keeps the army away," he said.

Mr. Rajavi, who fled to France with former President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr in July 1981, said that Ayatollah Khomeini's death would "break the circle of repression thus setting the conditions for the people to come out and overthrow the regime."

The underground Mujahedin organisation carried out more than 1,000 resistance operations inside Iran in the last six months of 1982, he said.

Bolivia freezes ex-leaders' local assets

LA PAZ (R) — A Bolivian criminal court has frozen all assets in the country belonging to former military President Luis Garcia Meza and his ex-interior minister, Luis Arce Gomez, who are both charged with murder.

Mr. Garcia Meza and Mr. Arce Gomez fled the country for Argentina after a leftist government took office last October. The armed forces later stripped them of their respective ranks of army general and colonel.

Argentine leader denies ruin of split in junta

BUENOS AIRES (R) — President Reynaldo Bignone of Argentina has denied speculation that he had resigned or that he disagreed with the ruling military junta over the country's planned return to democracy.

Asked by reporters if he had given his resignation to the three-man junta, if only verbally, President Bignone replied: "Absolutely not."

Denying that he had differences of opinion with the armed forces commanders, he said press reports of imminent government changes were outdated.

The government palace said earlier it would publish an elections timetable before the end of the month.

The interior ministry would

coordinate meetings with political leaders from Feb. 17 onwards to hear their views, said a communiqué issued after a meeting between President Bignone and Interior Minister Llamas Reston.

President Bignone, speaking to reporters before leaving for a weekend holiday at the coastal resort of Mar del Plata, said the government had always taken political opinions into account.

The president described his relations with the commanders-in-chief of the army, navy and air force as "absolutely fluid."

"I meet the junta. I meet the commanders individually. We speak by phone. So I would ask you, please, let's make a mystery out of all of this," he said.

Corrupt Chinese jailed

PEKING (R) — Liu Boping rose in only two years from chauffeur to head of office at a north China oilfield by giving gas stoves and Japanese tape-recorders as bribes, the Worker's Daily said.

Boping was jailed for handling 84,555 yuan (\$42,900) worth of smuggled goods and embezzling 17,325 yuan (\$8,800) in public funds, it said.

The paper added that a vice-governor of the province of Hebei

and a former provincial Communist Party secretary were implicated in the scandal.

It said among those whom Liu sold a tape-recorder cheaply was "a then important responsible person on the provincial committee," an apparent reference to former Hebei Party chief Jin Ming, forced to resign last July, accused of pursuing extreme leftist policies. It said Liu was also a leftist.

Greek staff at U.S. army bases to strike in protest

ATHENS (R) — Thousands of Greek civilians working at United States military bases here will start a two-day strike on Thursday to protest against what they termed a U.S. blackmail policy against Greece.

The strike would paralyse the operation of the bases, a spokesman for the Greek employees said.

"The strike is in protest against the blackmail policy of the Reagan administration which announced a sharp increase in military aid to Turkey while keeping aid to Greece at this year's levels," the spokesman said.

Since last October, Greek and U.S. negotiators have been engaged in talks to determine the future status and operation of four American bases in Greece.

The talks have reached a decisive point, with U.S. military aid to Greece and the setting of a time limit for the removal of the bases emerging as central issues.

The negotiations are the first major test of Greek-U.S. relations since the Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu came to power in Oct. 1981, after campaigning on an anti-U.S. and anti-NATO platform.

They are expected to last two more months and will determine whether a 29-year-old bilateral

defence agreement and over 100 other accords governing the bases can be renewed.

Two of the bases — an air support base next to Athens airport and a communications centre — are in Attica. The island of Crete has an electronic surveillance station and an anchorage and refuelling station for the Sixth Fleet.

Last Week, the U.S. government proposed to increase military aid to Turkey from \$765 million to \$939 million in 1984 while keeping aid to Greece at 1983 levels.

A U.S. official said consideration of a \$280-million aid proposal for Greece would depend on the outcome of negotiations on the bases and the Greek press described the move as blackmail.

Prime Minister Papandreu has said that, according to the Greek constitution, Greece should receive something substantial in return for allowing the bases to operate on Greek soil.

Authoritative sources here said that in return for the U.S. use of the bases, Greece wants defence aid worth \$1 billion to modernise its armed forces and to maintain balance of power with neighbouring countries with which it is at odds over territorial rights in the Aegean Sea.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mrs. Gandhi gets cool reception

GAUHATI, India (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi received a chilly reception Saturday as she campaigned in the capital of the northeastern state of Assam, where pre-election violence has so far cost about 60 lives. Militant groups opposed to the local elections called a strike in protest at her visit, virtually paralysing the state capital and Mrs. Gandhi was guarded by hundreds of armed police when she addressed a crowd estimated at 20,000 at Maligaon, on the outskirts of Gauhati. Violence sparked by the anti-election campaign led to at least 10 deaths Friday, some caused by police firing to disperse angry crowds.

Clairvoyant joins hunt for racehorse

DUBLIN (R) — Police hunting for the kidnapped champion racehorse Shergar searched a remote part western Ireland's coast after an English clairvoyant said the horse was being held in a ruined abbey in the area. An Irish detective said all leads had to be checked out carefully, but the move to the picturesque Galway coast seemed to illustrate the slow progress in the case. The clairvoyant said after holding a seance that the \$15 million stud horse, seized on Tuesday night, was alive and well in the abbey ruins and would be released shortly. Police have more or less discounted a series of anonymous telephone calls to Jeremy Maxwell, a leading racehorse trainer in Northern Ireland. The calls culminated in one announcing the horse had injured itself in its stall and had to be put down.

Soviet premier to visit Greece

MOSCOW (R) — Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov will go to Athens this month for the first visit to Greece by a member of the Soviet leadership since World War II. An announcement in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda gave no date for the visit but Greek diplomats said it would be in the last week of February. Mr. Tikhonov's talks in Athens would centre on political issues and international affairs, but Soviet economic experts would also accompany him to discuss bilateral trade, the diplomats said.

Squash champ jailed in Britain

READING, England (R) — Mohibullah Khan, a Pakistani squash player who won the world masters championship in 1980, was jailed for nine years Friday on drug smuggling charges. Khan, 26, was arrested at London's Heathrow airport last July with £500,000 (\$750,000) worth of heroin hidden in his squash bag. He pleaded not guilty to the charges, saying a companion, Hidayat Ullah, planted the drugs in his bag. Prosecutors told the court that Khan needed the money because a knee injury had spoiled his squash career.

Charles escapes press as labourer

LONDON (R) — Prince Charles worked as a farm labourer for five days in southwest England this week, eluding reporters in pursuit of royalty. The 34-year-old heir to the British throne lived with a farming family, rose at seven each morning to milk cows, and put 12-hour days caring for livestock, a spokesman for the prince said Saturday. The farm, on Dartmoor, is part of the land the prince owns as Duke of Cornwall. "Prin Charles wanted first-hand experience of what life is like on a duchy farm," the spokesman said.

Canada, U.S. sign defence agreement

OTTAWA (R) — Canada and the United States have signed a defence agreement paving the way for testing a new U.S. Cruise missile on Canadian soil. Canadian Defence Minister Allan Rock, giving details of the year deal, said separate would be negotiated for a defence system the United States wanted to test, ranging from military equipment to the hugging Cruise.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.1—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠10762 ♠8 ♠986 ♠KQJ73

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South

1 ♠ Dble ?

What action do you take?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠KQ10973 ♠A8 ♠KQJ2 ♠7

Partner opens the bidding with one no trump. What do you respond?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠AQJ1074 ♠72 ♠A8 ♠Q93

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass

4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

What action do you take?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠AQJ5 ♠J1063 ♠7 ♠AKQ9

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South

1 ♠ 5 ♠ ?

What do you bid now?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠KJ93 ♠J ♠QJ105 ♠AQ98

The bidding has proceeded:

West North East South

1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠ ?

* preemptive

What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠AK83 ♠A76 ♠A965 ♠93

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass

What action do you take?

Handwritten signature: Charles Goren